



THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

PRICE
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The READING ROOMS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, September 1, to WEDNESDAY, September 5, inclusive; and the PRINT ROOM from MONDAY, September 3, to SATURDAY, September 22, inclusive. Mr. ALFRED THOMSON, Director and Principal Librarian. British Museum, August 1900.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter 1894.)

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President-Elect—The Right Hon. Sir EDWARD FRY,

D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S., &c.

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will, by invitation of the Lord Mayor and Libraries Committee of the City of Bristol, be held at BRISTOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, on TUESDAY, September 25, and the Three Following Days.

Papers will be Read and Discussions held on Bibliographical Subjects, and those connected with the Promotion, Establishment, and Administration of Libraries.

Information as to the Association's work and objects, can be obtained from FRANCIS PACY, Hon. Secretary, 20, Hanover Square, W.

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The Committee require, in SEPTEMBER, the services of an ASSISTANT ART MASTER, qualified to take the Art Work required for the Technical School, and to assist in the School of Art. Must be a good Teacher and Disciplinarian. Salary £60., rising to £100. per annum.—For particulars of duties and forms of application send stamped addressed envelope to the PRINCIPAL.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-COMING EXAMINATION.—DRAUGHTSMAN in the HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT of the ADMIRALTY (17-25), SEPTEMBER 6. The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received.—They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—ASSISTANT in the NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE of the ADMIRALTY (18-25), SEPTEMBER 12, FOR THE EXAMINATION.—The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

HARTLEY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.

The Hartley Council invite applications for the appointments of PRINCIPAL of the COLLEGE and of PROFESSOR of PHYSICS.

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Candidates shall have the right of also applying for one or both appointments, and the salary offered for the dual appointment is £300. per annum, with prospect of increase.

Candidates must be Graduates of some University of the United Kingdom.

Duties will commence on SEPTEMBER 27, 1900, or as soon as possible after that date.

Applications, giving particulars of training, qualifications, and experience, with copies of testimonials, must be received on or before SATURDAY, September 1, 1900.

Twenty printed copies of each application (with not more than six recent testimonials) will be required.

Further particulars relating to the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Council reserve to themselves the power of appointing any duly qualified member of the present staff to the post of Principal.

For the information of Candidates the Council desire to say emphatically that they do not in any way bind themselves to any Member of the present Staff.

D. KIDDLE, Clerk of the Council.

LINGUISTIC SURVEY of INDIA.

An ASSISTANT for the above SURVEY will be TEMPORARILY REQUIRED in this country from about the MIDDLE of SEPTEMBER NEXT. Salary at the rate of £150. to 200. per annum, according to qualifications.

Applicants must know Sanskrit or Persian (preferably both). The principal duties of the post will consist in Editing the Materials of the Survey and in carrying them through the Press, but the Assistant must be prepared to undertake any miscellaneous work which may be made over to him.

Applications should be made by letter, and should contain copies (not originals) of testimonials. They should be addressed to THE OFFICES ON SPECIAL DUTY, Linguistic Survey of India, care of THE Revenue Secretary, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., so as to reach him before SEPTEMBER 5 NEXT.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

The Council invites applications for the post of DEMONSTRATOR and ASSISTANT LECTURER in PHYSICS.

Applications with testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than SEPTEMBER 9, 1900.

Particulars may be obtained on application to J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Secretary and Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

The Council invites applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in HISTORY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.

Applications, with testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than SEPTEMBER 9, 1900.

Particulars may be obtained on application to J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Secretary and Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

The Senate will shortly appoint (for One Year) a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT LECTURER in PHILOSOPHY, who will also be required to give assistance in the Department of English Language and Literature.

Applications, with testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than SEPTEMBER 17, 1900.

Particulars may be obtained on application to J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Secretary and Registrar.

GEORGE HERIOT'S TRUST.

HERIOT WATT COLLEGE.

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The College exists for the purpose of providing Technical and General Education for the Industrial Classes, and the Principal to be appointed shall devote his whole time to the duties of the Office.

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A copy of the Calendar, which gives full particulars of the various Classes, will be supplied on application.

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Salary £50. per annum.

Applications, with thirty copies of testimonials, limited to fifteen in number, to be lodged with the undersigned on or before SEPTEMBER 1 NEXT.

PETER MACNAUGHTON, S.S.C., Clerk to the Governors.

20, York Place, Edinburgh, July 27, 1900.

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The UNIVERSITY SESSION (1900-1901) will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900.

The University confers

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- (2) DEGREES in ARTS,
- (3) DEGREES in MEDICINE and SURGERY,
- (4) DEGREES in DENTISTRY,

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Special Courses of Study are provided in Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical), Metallurgy, Applied Geology, and Brewing and Malting.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

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FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:

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And at the GALLIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

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VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

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COLLEGE.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ARTS, and LAW, and the SEVENTH SECTION of the SCHOOL of MEDICINE, will BEGIN on OCTOBER 2, 1900.

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A Handbook forwarded on application.

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Candidates for the Scholarships must be under Twenty-five years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of any London Medical School.

One Junior Open Scholarship in Science, value 150*l.*, and One Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, value 50*l.*, will be awarded to the best Candidates under Twenty-five years of age in the following minor in one of the following:—Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Chemistry, and Physics.

The Jeffreys Exhibition (value 20*l.*) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any one of the following Languages:—Greek, French, and German. The minor subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of June, 1900.

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For particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

S. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1900-1901 will OPEN on TUESDAY, October 2, when the Prizes will be distributed, at 3 P.M., by Sir WILLIAM MACCORMICK, Bart., K.C.B., O.B.E., of the Grand Hall.

The Examinations will be held on the following days:—

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Scholarships: First Prize of one of 300*l.* are awarded at the Sessions Examinations, as well as several Medals.

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LITERATURE

A History of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta.
By George Longridge. (Murray.)

Its readers will share in the desire expressed by the Bishop of Rochester in the preface which he has written for this work that it should have a large audience and a thoughtful reception. It is pleasant, and it is also a more instructive study than many pretentious volumes of travel, for it is refreshing to be in the company of a writer who surveys the social life and customs of the natives with the feelings and judgments of an English gentleman and scholar and the piety and charity of a Christian. Independently of its moral attraction, the book is valuable because it gives glimpses of certain phases of nature of which the majority of Anglo-Indians are ignorant, and because it presents us with views relating to certain vital interests and duties which, in our desire for the material advancement of our Indian Empire, we are apt to forget. It brings home that momentous question, What are the tasks and what the true foundations of our rule? We established our sway in India by being, as John Jacob in memorable words has told us, in reality as in reputation, a superior race to the Asiatics, and if we wish to maintain it we must improve their capacity for understanding we are a morally superior race. We must set them a high example, and raise their moral and intellectual powers. This is the duty not only of every minister, but of every Englishman in India. It is not by dogmatic teaching alone that an ancient race will be upraised, but by the influence exercised by noble lives, and by the fine touch of personal sympathies to which no man is more keenly alive than the Oriental. The position which the Oxford Mission holds in Calcutta, and its influence upon native society, are to be chiefly attributed to its always having contained men of culture who live under a definite if simple form of the religious life which possesses a great attraction for the profoundly religious Hindu, and to the fact that they have been sympathetic towards the natives,

and taken the trouble to understand their feelings, their prejudices, their vices, and their virtues.

The Oxford Mission at Calcutta was founded to send out university men with the special object of working among the students of the University of Calcutta. It began its work in the episcopate and under the encouragement of Bishop Johnson, a worthy successor of Heber and Middleton, and it was in a great measure due to his wise sympathy and homely sense that the Mission overcame many of the difficulties which beset it in its early days. The four graduates who formed the first members of the Oxford Mission were the Rev. Edward Francis Willis, of Balliol, formerly Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon; the Rev. E. Faulkner Brown, scholar of Trinity College; the Rev. Wilfred Bird Hornby, of Brasenose; and the Rev. Marshman F. Argles, Fellow of St. John's College. The Mission House in Bow Bazaar, a street which practically divides the English and the native portion of Calcutta, was formally opened on the festival of the Epiphany (January 6th), 1881. The Rev. E. F. Willis was the first Superior. A year after the Mission began its work it founded a boarding-school for native Christian boys with a view to educating them up to the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. During the past seventeen years, according to their own account,

"they have established a complete system of education, starting from the primitive village schools in the country districts, and mounting by successive and connected steps through the Industrial School on the one hand to the higher branches of the mechanical trades, and through the High School on the other to the degrees of the Calcutta University; while they have in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, their own boarding-schools, their college for residents, their theological class, all of which are entirely filled with native Christians."

The establishment of these institutions may be most commendable, but it is somewhat of a departure from the primary aim of the Mission, namely, direct missionary work among the students. And the question arises, How many conversions to Christianity have been made by means of this educational machinery? Our author has the courage to write:—

"We will at the outset frankly admit that the number of actual students who have been baptized has been very few. But to any one who understands the conditions of the work in Calcutta this is neither surprising nor discouraging."

It is not surprising to those who remember the diary, rendered famous by Sydney Smith, which recorded day by day the progress of a Brahmin in religious knowledge, and ended with the entry: "This morning the Brahmin decamped." It does not surprise those who are acquainted with what goes on at the majority of missionary high schools and colleges of various denominations in every part of India. They give a good secular education to a vast number of Brahmins at a singularly small cost, but as engines of Christianization they have proved a failure. The value of education is recognized by the Brahmins because their avocations in life demand some degree of intellectual cultivation. The majority of them

are miserably poor, and they flock to the missionary school because the fees are less than the fees of the Government school. The pupils will hear any number of chapters in the Bible and the most eloquent exhortations to embrace Christianity, but no conversion takes place. If there be a conversion there is a tremendous disturbance, like those which took place in Bombay and Madras some years ago, and for some little time the Government school or college becomes more full. Our author informs us that an experiment was tried in 1896 by introducing into the hostel of the Oxford Mission two Christian students, both of whom were converts:—

"It was no sooner understood by the Hindu students what we were doing than we were petitioned against this innovation and violation of their rights. They thought this to be 'a Hindu boarding,' and why were we admitting Christians. We said we looked upon the hostel as 'a Hindu boarding' and that we should respect caste as hitherto (we've never once set foot in their dining-room), and that the Christian students would of course feed apart from the Hindus. Yes, but the Christian students might come into their rooms while they were eating sweets or while the water jars were there, or they might bathe in their baths! We explained that we had always reserved to ourselves the right to enter any room at any hour of the day or night; that we had bathed in their baths every morning for two years, and that we were Christians. And then they admitted that the Hindus make a very great distinction between a European Christian and a Bengali Christian, and what they are prepared to endure in the former cannot be for one moment tolerated in the latter. This will give you some conception of what a Bengali must be prepared to bear at the hands of his own people on his baptism."

It gives a vivid idea of Brahmin prejudice and pride, and how difficult it is to make any impression on them. The Rev. Henry Whitehead, now Bishop of Madras, for some time the head of the Oxford Mission, stated in the report of the Mission in 1897 that there are scarcely any signs as yet that the educated classes as a whole are moving in the direction of Christianity. "In many respects they seem to be moving from it." The question arises, Why should vast sums of money, subscribed by the comparatively poor middle class in England, and more especially in Scotland, be spent on giving a free—to all intents and purposes a secular—education to a poor aristocracy like the Brahmins, steeped in spiritual pride, whose political decline naturally intensifies their hatred of Christianity as the religion of their rulers? Would it not be better to spend the money on direct missionary work among the aboriginal tribes, who, our author tells us, are far more open to conviction than the races which have entered India later?—

"Again, the simple country people are easier to deal with than the educated classes, among whom at present there appear to be very special difficulties which oppose the acceptance of the Faith."

The Oxford Mission has been engaged in direct mission work in reviving the old missions in a large country district in Eastern Bengal known as the district of Barisal, where more than fifty years ago a Baptist mission was established and a considerable number of converts made. We are told that as the result of a year's

work there are now about a thousand members of the Church of England in the district. However, until statistics can be produced to show the superiority of converts in morality, industry, and other Christian virtues over their heathen brethren, it is impossible truly to estimate the success of missions. It is a well-known fact that many of these so-called converts are only baptized from superstitious motives or from some idea of temporary advantage to be derived from it. We agree with our author that to a certain extent there have been too many baptisms in India:—

"We are learning wiser ways now; but there was a time when it was thought right for a missionary to preach for a few days in a village, baptize any one who would accept baptism on the spot, and then leave the newly converted without any instruction or any Christian support for five or six months longer. The result naturally was that they relapsed into practical heathenism—if, indeed, they had ever been really converted from it. The work of conversion, if it is to last, cannot be accomplished in that rough-and-ready fashion: it is a plant the soil for which needs much preparation, and the after-growth long and anxious care."

It is due to this laxity in accepting converts that a strong prejudice has been created against native Christians, and has caused the fluent Anglo-Indian (not an uncommon type) to declare that there is not a real convert in Hindustan, and that the enterprise on which missionaries have embarked is hopeless, and is maintained only by the enthusiasm of credulous men and amiable women in England; yet the efforts of Carey, Marshman, Heber, and French did much to create a respect for the faith that has produced such noble and heroic souls. The true, honest, and brave lives of Henry Lawrence, Herbert Edwardes, Reynell Taylor, Charles Aitken, have taught natives what Christianity was meant to do in making life simple and habits pure. It was statesmen and soldiers of this type who spread the British dominion from sea to mountain, and that dominion will last as long as Englishmen are loyal to the light in them.

The Annals of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century. By John Latimer. (Bristol, William George's Sons.)

THERE is a Spanish proverb which says that an author's pen, like children's legs, improves with exercise. According to this notion these pages ought to be eminently satisfactory. It is actually forty-three years since a book of Mr. Latimer's ('Local Records of Newcastle and Durham') received considerable praise in the columns of the *Athenæum*. Since 1857 Mr. Latimer has on several occasions materially added to local literature, particularly in connexion with Bristol, of which he has long been a much-respected citizen. He is the author of 'Annals of Bristol in the Nineteenth Century,' as well as of a similar volume for the eighteenth century. Going backwards, Mr. Latimer has now produced a work dealing with Bristol in the seventeenth century. True to the Spanish proverb, this last production, the fruit of his old age, is the best and the most interesting that Mr. Latimer has produced.

In these pages is concentrated the marrow of official records and contemporary documents that have hitherto been left for the most part unexamined. The archives of the Corporation have been thoroughly searched for all that throws light on the habits, feelings, passions, and trials of an important trading community during a succession of most eventful periods. The papers of the Public Record Office and the minutes of the Privy Council have also been carefully examined, with the result of bringing into strong relief the grievous and continuous burdens from which the city suffered under the meddlesome dictation of the first two Stuart kings. The plan of these annals is to follow up the events of each successive year throughout the century. Every effort has been made to confine the statements to that which is purely local, and the result is a strikingly vivid and interesting tale of this great seaport of the West from the end of Elizabeth's reign to the close of the rule of William of Orange.

Bristol was fully in line with the evil custom that was usual with our English corporations in the seventeenth century (and far later) of offering handsome presents or bribes (generally of wine) to those of influence who were likely to be able to serve them. Mr. Serjeant Snigge was for some time the Recorder of Bristol, and one of its Parliamentary representatives. In 1604 he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and the Corporation continued to forward him, now and again, a butt of sack. The advantage of having a friend on the bench soon became apparent. In 1608 the king obtained a judgment from the judges in favour of his right to levy arbitrary Custom duties, and this was peculiarly injurious to Bristol merchants. A considerable tax was imposed upon sweet wines, which was rendered none the more palatable by being termed a composition in lieu of purveyance. The special hardship of this impost lay in the fact that wines imported into Bristol already paid a prisage to the lessees of the Crown of one-tenth of each cargo, whilst at the other chief wine ports (London and Southampton) no prisage was levied. The Corporation urgently pressed for relief, and a commission was issued to hear evidence. The Chief Baron and Baron Snigge eventually reported to the Treasury in favour of the remission of the purveyance tax, the Bristol merchants undertaking to supply the Court with wine and groceries whenever it came within twenty miles of the city. Whilst the dispute was pending Baron Snigge was supplied with another butt of wine, and a like gift was accepted by the Chief Baron, with the object, no doubt, of mellowing their judgment.

In 1611 the Corporation desired to purchase the castle precincts from the Crown, as they were exempt from ordinary civil jurisdiction and afforded shelter to an outlaw community. To soften the heart of the Lord Treasurer, the alderman in charge of the business was ordered to present him with "a pipe of Canary or a very good butt of Sack," two hogsheads of claret, and a number of sugar-loaves. But on this occasion the bribe, although accepted, did not produce the desired result. When the Bristol merchants, in 1618, pleaded with

some success the charter of Edward VI. against the Levant Company to secure the importation of currants from the Ionian Islands, the Earl of Pembroke (who occupied the influential post of Lord Chamberlain, as well as being Lord High Steward of Bristol) was presented by the city with two pipes of canary. In 1629 the Corporation were at last successful, helped by an adroit appeal to the queen, in obtaining control over the exceptional liberties of the castle precincts, through a new royal charter. This charter cost the Corporation 143*l.* in legal fees, as well as a bribe of a Persian carpet worth 6*l.* and 20*l.* worth of wine to the Lord Chief Baron. During their numerous troubles with the Privy Council in the time of Charles I. the Corporation and merchants of Bristol found a powerful advocate in their Lord High Steward. But we fear his advocacy was by no means disinterested. The presents of wine flowed in steadily, and on one occasion, when the earl was visiting Bath, the following substantial gift was forwarded to his residence: a chest of dry succades (comfits), worth 5*l.* 10*s.*; half a hundredweight of loaf sugar, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; a hundredweight of oranges and lemons, 16*s.* 8*d.*; two boxes of marmalade, two boxes of prunes, a jar of olives, four rundlets of sack, and two barrels of claret, 9*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Other Court officials were lavishly bribed, one privy councillor receiving twenty-four pounds of sugar and thirty-five gallons of sack; whilst a silver basin and ewer, costing 21*l.* 10*s.*, were sent to Mr. Clark, Groom of the Bed-Chamber. Worst of all, one of the clerks of the Privy Council was not only voted five guineas, but was subsequently made a pensioner of 20*l.* yearly for life!

One of the next instances of a Corporation present was made to a very different man. The city had been in the habit of making special gifts to kings and queens who honoured it with their presence. After the fall of Bristol in 1645, under the governorship of General Skippon, the great majority of the citizens appear to have heartily acquiesced in Commonwealth rule. On July 14th, 1649, Oliver Cromwell, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in the city to embark for Dublin. At a meeting of the Council on the 10th it was "thought meet that convenient lodging should be provided" for the Protector, and he was entertained at the city's charge in the house of Alderman Jackson. A butt of sack was given to "the Lord General" at a cost of 20*l.* In 1658 the Council, hearing that "Lord Richard Cromwell" was about to visit Bath, requested the Mayor and aldermen to make a present to the visitor as an expression of love and respect, and to invite him to Bristol, offering suitable entertainment. Accordingly four hogsheads of wine and a hundredweight of loaf sugar were purchased; they were conveyed to Bath and presented by the Chamberlain, together with a letter of invitation, which was accepted. On July 3rd "the most illustrious lord" was met three miles from the city by the sheriffs and 300 gentlemen on horseback, and conducted amid salutes of cannon to the Tolzey, where the Mayor and Council were in attendance to do him honour. On the following day Richard Cromwell sat down to a "noble dinner," at which the wine cost 146*l.* After

a two days' sojourn he departed in great state with the guns roaring another salute. The outlay for gunpowder amounted to 14*l.* 15*s.*, while the present sent to Bath cost 83*s.* Another curious entry relative to these banquets is: "Paid Mr. Ralph Farmer (minister of St. Nicholas) for prayers and graces, which was extraordinary, 13*s.* 4*d.*"

In 1668 the Council ordered the payment of two presents to distinguished persons. Lord Arlington, Secretary of State, visited Bath in July, and it was resolved to make him a present "in acknowledgement of his services to the city." Accordingly the Chamberlain hired three horses and a waggon for 29*s.*, placed therein three hogsheads of wine—sack, claret, and white—the cost of which was 39*s.*, and escorted the consignment to Bath. In the following September the Duchess of Monmouth unexpectedly arrived from Bath. Being unprepared to give this distinguished Court personage a fitting reception, the Corporation hurriedly provided her Grace "with a banquet of sweetmeats" and eighty gallons of wines, at a total cost of 29*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Bristol had an unhappy and somewhat close connexion with the infamies of the Titus Oates plot. The marvellous popularity of the arch-impostor brought rivals into the field, of whom William Bedloe was one of the chief instruments in shedding innocent blood. Bedloe, who worked in his youth as a cobbler, and afterwards travelled on the Continent as a manservant, was living in Bristol in 1678. On a reward being offered to support Oates's fictions, Bedloe made a long communication to the Mayor of Bristol, who at once apprised the Government of his startling disclosures. He soon became as popular as Oates, was voted 500*l.* by the House of Commons, and obtained 10*l.* a week from the Government. He returned to Bristol, but went back to London in 1680, prepared with a great batch of additional forgeries. But the national credulity was on the wane, and Bedloe soon came back again to Bristol, where he was stricken with fever. On August 16th, when Chief Justice North was dining with the Town Clerk, information reached his lordship that Bedloe was sick to death, and wished to make an important communication to him. He attended with the sheriffs, and the dying man, lying to the last, swore to the truth of all his former evidence, and further implicated both the Queen and the Duke of York. This deposition was afterwards published by order of the House of Commons. Bedloe died on Friday, August 20th, and on the following Sunday his body lay in state in the Taylors' Hall, and was buried in the evening at the entrance to the Mayor's Chapel, the Mayor attending, and several members of the Council being pall-bearers.

Bishop Trelawney, whom Macaulay and Hawker raised to such an undeserved pinnacle of fame, comes out in his true and mean colours in these pages. The bishopric of Bristol was of small emolument, and usually accepted in the Stuart days in the hopes of its being the stepping-stone to a better position. Sir Jonathan Trelawney was unscrupulous as to methods whereby he might win notoriety. In spite of his cloth, he took the field as a soldier in the campaign against the Monmouth rebellion, for which he was rewarded by the bishopric of Bristol.

In connexion with the religious disturbances in the city in 1688 he acted the part of a timorous timeserver, and wrote really despicable letters to the king's advisers. Plucking up courage, however, to go with the stream of Bristol opinion, he found himself in the Tower with the six other bishops; and after his release, when the king's position had become desperate, the Bristol Council, in co-operation with the bishop, adopted a petition to James praying for the convocation of a free Parliament. But the flight of the king probably prevented its ever reaching its destination. On December 1st, 1688, the Earl of Shrewsbury entered the city and assumed the position of Governor by direction of the Prince of Orange. Col. Trelawney, the bishop's brother, whose regiment had run riot in the city during the Monmouth rebellion, carried his troops over to the Prince of Orange, and the bishop himself "hastened to salute the rising sun." In the following year his "sudden abjuration of the principle of passive obedience was rewarded in the way he desired." In answer to his petition for preferment to the see of Exeter and for two good livings in that diocese to be held *in commendam*, a *congé d'élire* in his favour was issued on March 16th, 1689, and on the same day he was granted a well-endowed Cornish preferment and a rectory in Devon by royal warrant.

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the general interest of these pages to those who like to read of the doings in the past of a considerable civic corporation or of the daily life of the townsfolk. A variety of subjects had been marked for quotation or reference, but they must all be passed by. Suffice it to say that between these covers will be found particulars relative to a much-needed visitation of Archbishop Laud, the ship-money, the siege of the city in 1643, the monster Judge Jeffreys, the persecution of Romanists and Dissenters and the wrecking of chapels, the rise of the Quakers and the Bristol colony in Pennsylvania, the insignia of the Corporation and the silver trumpets bought in 1672, the waits and other town musicians, the poor and expeditives for their relief, the wages of the members of Parliament, and the miserable stipends of the clergy.

No doubt Mr. Latimer is a trustworthy annalist, yet we find ourselves occasionally longing for the *ipsissima verba* of the Corporation archives. However, there is nothing in the present volume to prevent the future publication of the city records after the same fashion as is now being done for Leicester and Cardiff. Occasionally our author shows that he has been so much wrapt up in his conscientious search for Bristol annals that he has hardly had sufficient time to study other annals. There is, for instance, not the least necessity for expressing any surprise at the provision of armour for the city trained bands as "a singular burden" (p. 16), nor for regarding the payment to King's Bench and Marshalsea as "puzzling items of the civic accounts" (p. 385). Both of these were matters of general obligation.

Journal du Voyage de Deux Jeunes Hollandais à Paris en 1656-1658. Publié par A. P. Faugère. Nouvelle Édition publiée avec la Collaboration de L. Marillier. (Paris, Champion.)

SOMEWHAT appalling at the outset is the priggishness of MM. de Villers, aged respectively eighteen and twenty and members of one of the chief families in the United Provinces. Arriving in Paris late one evening at Christmas, they remained indoors all next day, and "en demy renfermez" during the fêtes of the ensuing week, whilst, instead of attending the temple at Charenton with its double rows of galleries filled with the fashionable portion of the Protestant society of the capital, they spent Sunday after Sunday in strict seclusion, listening to the sermons read to them by their governor, M. de Brunel, and all because their heavy luggage with their go-to-meeting apparel was two months in getting from the Hague to Paris; even then over-laden with gold, silver, and ribbons, the clothes had at once to be altered to suit, not only the fashion, but the sumptuary laws, then being enforced with renewed vigour. However, to the last their dress seems to have been a matter of anxiety. Indicative of habits singularly different from those of the Parisians are the frequent entries: "We did not go out yesterday nor to-day because it rained," or "because we had no horses," or because it was muddy. Great were the lamentations if these young dandies were exposed to an unexpected walk by the breaking down of their smart new carriage, which "was shaped like a calèche, lined with crimson three-pile velvet," and drawn, it would seem, usually by four, but sometimes by six horses. When at last they were established at an inn in rooms humble compared to the splendour of their equipage, they set themselves to obey the parental injunction "de façonner l'esprit et le corps, et de donner de belles lumières à l'un par la conversation, et un beau port, de l'adresse et de la vigueur à l'autre par les exercices qui s'enseignent à Paris parfaitement bien." For the latter purpose they went to an academy to learn riding and to bemoan the aches and pains resulting from an exercise apparently new to them. For the sharpening of their wits they utilized the good nature of fashionable Parisian ladies, whose complaisance is partly explained when one great lady is found lamenting bitterly the scarcity of partners at balls and assemblies, as "men spent in gambling and dissipation the time they formerly devoted to the fair sex." Nevertheless, the idea that the masculine "esprit" could only fructify in the *salon* was so thoroughly established that Queen Christina of Sweden is here said to have declared that the one thing wanting to perfect the young Louis XIV. was the conversation of Ninon de l'Enclos, for "cette rare fille.....a effective-ment beaucoup d'esprit, et tous ceux qui s'en picquent se rendent chez elle pour exercer le leur." Without for a moment insinuating that M. de Brunel took his charges into doubtful company, we note that after little more than two months of lengthy and assiduous afternoon visits to society ladies the young Dutchmen found themselves so cultured that they had forgotten

their native tongue, and therefore could not understand one of their own country-women whose manners and hospitality they alike ridicule.

Apart from such affectations, there is much to amuse and interest in this volume. The time chosen by the travellers was fortunate. France, if not prosperous, was nevertheless nearing the cessation of civil discord; Condé had entered the last year of his revolt, whilst Mazarin's recent pact with Cromwell was about to render Spain powerless, and to secure fresh laurels to Turenne. Louis, however, "un brave prince, bien fait et très grand pour son âge," was, in spite of his nineteen years and his campaign in Flanders, still held in tutelage by the cardinal and his accomplice the queen mother. The king might sharply rebuke the Dutch Minister for the piratical proceedings of De Ruyter; he might dance in ballets for the delectation of the public and of Queen Christina, and he was free to devote himself to the Comtesse de Soissons, Mazarin's niece; but if he paid too much attention to Mlle. de Marivaux or Mlle. d'Argencourt, or, without consulting his mentor, confirmed the Comte de Guiche in an appointment promised to, but not intended for, him, his Majesty was promptly transferred from the Louvre to Vincennes to repent of his indiscretions. When Condé, dangerously ill at Ghent, sent to Paris for his physician, and Louis would have refused his kinsman's request, casting his rebellion in his teeth, the cardinal appears in the rôle of an angel of mercy, and exhorts his sovereign to be generous, "puisque en cette urgente nécessité, il falloit tout oublier pour conserver un si grand homme qui estoit nécessaire à l'estat." Doubtless it was also out of regard for the commonweal that his eminence preserved his own life in most costly and luxurious fashion. His library, notwithstanding the violent hands laid on it by the Parlement in 1651, counted more than 100,000 volumes, whilst his apartment in the Louvre was modest compared with his palace, now the Bibliothèque Nationale, for this was "a collection of marvels" of statues, pictures, gems, mosaics, and tapestries, besides "toutes les raretés des Indes":—

"On n'y voit qu'or et d'argent, et c'est une chose d'assez dure digestion aux bons François de voir que ce ministre a tiré toutes les plus belles nippes du Louvre en sa maison; car il se sert du lict sur lequel la Reine accouche du Roy, qui est de velours cramoisi, &c. Il a coûté pour le moins 60,000 livres."

Next in magnificence came the dwellings of the financiers, or farmers of taxes—of Bretonvilliers, for instance, who, says Tallent, could scarcely have gained by honest means his income of 600,000 livres. Then, again, there was M. Servien, Surintendant de Finances, who was lavishing immense sums on the reconstruction of Meudon, which, "however, had been good enough for the MM. de Guise," and whose houseboat, just built for him at the Hague for use on the Seine, was a sumptuous novelty. As a contrast we hear of Charles I.'s widowed queen dependent on the queen mother's bounty, and lodged at the Palais Royal, where her train, to get a few sous, "a fait un fort grand degast en la dorure et au relief de toutes les chambres." Meanwhile the Prince

of Wales, expelled from France, and living at Bruges as a pensioner of Spain, desired to transfer to that power his scanty "English, Irish, and Scotch regiments," then in the service of the French Crown. The cardinal, far from objecting, sent Sieur Talon to Calais to facilitate their departure. Three months later, in May, 1657, the same port received the English contingent of 6,000 troops sent by Cromwell, the French Government making over 400,000 livres to the English Ambassador, Sir W. Lockhart, for their pay. "The men are to have 8 sous a day and bread, but it is thought this will not be enough for that carnivorous nation; besides, they will not like the bread supplied as rations." Early in September came the report that, owing to the capture of 400 of his waggons near St. Venant, Turenne was so short of money that he had had 30,000 livres' worth of his own plate made into pieces of "15, 30, and 60 sous to distribute to the English, who had begun to mutiny." But if our countrymen did get their due, or a portion thereof, it was contrary to the intention of the French, for on reference to M. de Ségur's admirable 'La Jeunesse du Maréchal de Luxembourg' (p. 358) we find that in the lost convoy were numbers of "sacoches pleines de louis faux lesquelles on tient avoir été destinées pour payer les Anglais."

Gallic acuteness showed itself in other directions. In one day the Guards were increased by thirty fresh ensigns, in order that the captains, whose pay was in arrears, should be indemnified by the sale of the new commissions, but these, owing to the sudden augmentation, fell in value from 24,000 livres each to 15,000 or 16,000 livres. Further insight into such matters is obtained when the cardinal buys a regiment from its colonel for 30,000 livres, and gives him besides a newly raised corps 2,000 strong, the eight companies of which the colonel sells for some 36,000 livres. The Duc de Longueville bids a million livres for the vacant office of High Chamberlain; the Duc de Bouillon offers 936,000 livres, and is preferred, for it is thought he will marry one of Mazarin's nieces—a union, however, which did not occur for some few years. The Comte de Soissons, another of the cardinal's nephews-in-law, is also invested with the office of Colonel-General of the Swiss, "one of the finest appointments under the Crown": "le revenu va tousiours à 80 ou 100 mille francs." The expenses of a young man in the army "could scarcely be imagined," said poor M. de Brederode, whose son had made his first campaign as cornet to Marshal de la Ferté. The father "luy avoit donné 20 chevaux, un maistre d'hostel, quelques gentilshommes, pages, laquays, et tout ce qui luy estoit nécessaire; mais dès qu'il a esté au quartier, il a acheté cinq bidets pour y aller au fourrage et à la provision, car on feroit autrement souvent mauvaise chère."

In fact, they were to go looting. On another page we learn that the train of an unpretentious young gentleman on a tour consisted of a governor, two men in livery, a coachman, a valet de chambre, five carriage and two saddle horses. Very different was the state of a young prodigal of the house of Nassau, who, discarded by his parents, and with absolutely nothing a year, managed "to subsist in Paris as a

chevalier d'industrie," making a great show with carriage, &c. His sole expenditure was six livres a day for his lodging, for he boarded himself and his imposing retinue at the table of hospitable friends. "Nous demeurons tousiours à admirer sa façon de subsister," observe the De Villers as from a safe distance they note the rake's downward progress.

More prudent than generous, they rejoiced to find that, as a result of the new Hôpital Général, "on ne voye à présent pas un mendiant dans Paris, qui en fourmilloit autrefois," but surely they should not have attributed that establishment exclusively to the benevolence of Bellière. He contributed munificently, but he had compeers, as we may learn from Félibien, who in his 'Hist. de Paris' (vol. ii. pp. 1459–61) states that, the beggars in Paris and the faubourgs having reached the number of 40,000 (!), Louis in 1656 decreed the founding of the institution, in which, on May 14th, 1657, the poor were suddenly immured, "sans bruit ni émotion," for a body of archers had gone through the town giving all beggars the option of expulsion from the capital or confinement in the Hôpital.

Duels being prohibited, young nobles settled their differences by street brawls and practices allied to assassination. Once, much to their alarm, the De Villers, having been spectators of the violent attack made by the Comte de la Marche upon one of their compatriots when playing at mall, were, together with the two wranglers, summoned before Marshal d'Estrées and lectured. Of the sterner aspects of justice they had ample demonstration; executions were frequent, and followed within a few hours on conviction. We should much like to identify the individual here described as an English count, who was executed in February, 1657, with five other pickpockets, "all calling themselves gentlemen." But the most interesting criminal in the De Villers' list was Queen Christina, who, having just polluted the Palace of Fontainebleau by the murder of Monaldeschi, could not understand the repugnance of her royal host to receive her at the capital, nor the abhorrence professed for her by the Parisians. For a moment it was hoped that she, with the Duc de Guise for her lieutenant-general, would take herself straight to Italy to conquer the kingdom of Naples from the Spaniards, but almost immediately she is found passing a fortnight at the Louvre, to the great inconvenience of Mazarin, who gave up his rooms to her. Our tourists describe her as small, slightly marked with small-pox, with fresh complexion and large sparkling eyes, but restless in her manner, wildly rushing about the room, and showing "une humeur d'irrigée."

For the rest the young men knew how to amuse themselves. Though justly considering 300 fr. an excessive price for a dish of early strawberries, they always had nine or ten dishes of meat to appease their own carnivorous appetite, dining apart "because there are all sorts of people at the table d'hôte." They visited the Comédie Italienne, where "les postures et les gestes de Scharamouche et de Trivolo sont capables de faire esclatter tout le monde, quoique qu'on ne sache pas ce qu'ils disent." At the Comédie Française they saw "Dom

Philippe Prince' — c'est une pièce du Sr Scarron.....bouffonne et divertissante." They joined the promenaders in the Tuilleries and the Palais Royal gardens, enjoyed the show of flowers at the Luxembourg, and added to the stream of carriages in the Cours de la Reine, where in fine weather ladies dispensed with their masks. In summer they betook themselves to the river, the banks of which would be lined with 400 carriages watching the bathers; that ladies should bathe "sous de petites tentes, qui sont tendues dans l'eau de peur qu'on ne voie leur beau corps," was a new idea for the Dutchmen. They priced jewellery at the fair of St. Germain, bought what we should call "fountain pens" for ten francs apiece, and purchased "drolles" or cravats which ladies were then wearing to suit the tailor-made garments and plumed toques introduced by Queen Christina. They also obtained in confidence an infallible recipe for catching trout, a paste compounded, amongst other things, of Levant mummy, human fat, and ambergris.

The young men, however, had their troubles. Influenza was so general that it was called "le mal à la mode." One of their companions died apparently of brain fever, although live fowls were split open and applied to his head, a remedy, we believe, still in use amongst the peasants of Lombardy. Glanders, too, broke out in their stable; some animals they put out to grass at the rate of "two gold louis a month for each"; some they sold by underhand means, whilst another infected horse they offered, as payment for a month's instruction, to the proprietor of the riding academy, to Arnolfini of all persons in the world, who was reputed to have lost more than 300,000 livres by an epidemic amongst his own animals. Needless to say he declined the bargain, and the De Villers sold the poor beast that same evening for 100 sous to a knacker. Altogether we have found these innocents abroad very amusing. We may note that if the Madame des Réaux mentioned on p. 71 were, as the editor assumes, the wife of Gédéon Tallement des Réaux, that gentleman was, we think, not "the author of the 'Historiettes,'" but the first cousin of the author.

A History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great. By J. B. Bury. (Macmillan & Co.)

PROF. BURY'S new history of Greece is a single, but a very stout volume of no fewer than nine hundred pages, lavishly illustrated with engravings and photographs of coins, busts, vases, temples, and landscapes. It is in every way worthy of the author's reputation, learned yet lucid, scholarly, yet not too much given to a descent into superfluous minutiae. Every page bears witness to an enormous breadth of reading, and the section of "notes and references" at the end might serve as a not inadequate bibliography of all that has been written and deserves remembrance on Greek history during the last thirty years. It would be hard to find a more useful book for the student who has grasped the outlines of that subject, and wishes to start on an inquiry into the sources from which the received narrative has been derived.

For all the purely historical part of Prof. Bury's book we have the greatest respect; with his account of the Peloponnesian war, for example, we concur in every point. He is equally opposed to the view of the school which holds that Pericles deliberately brought about the struggle in order to win imperial supremacy for Athens over all Hellas, and to that which would maintain that it was "an insignificant domestic war between some small Greek states," which has won an undeserved celebrity through having been described by the master-hand of Thucydides. "It was no slight and unworthy theme" that the greatest of historians had to describe:—

"At this period Athens was the centre of ecclesiastical history. The importance of the war is not impaired by the smallness of the states which were engaged in it. For in those small states lived those political ideas and institutions which concerned the future development of mankind far more than any movements in barbarous kingdoms, however great their territory."

Prof. Bury's excellent summary of the necessary characteristics of a war between a power that is mainly continental and a power that is mainly maritime might perhaps have been made even more suggestive by a comparison with England's struggle against Bonaparte. The hope of the maritime power must lie in stirring up powerful continental states against her rival—whether we call them Austria and Russia and Prussia, or Argos, Mantinea, and Elis. Her own expeditions to the mainland, made with forces small in comparison to those of the enemy, will either miscarry, like the Duke of York's campaign in Holland or Demosthenes's inroad into Aetolia, or prove mere pin-pricks, like Nicias's fruitless victory near Corinth or the battle of Maida. On the other hand, something may be done by supporting insurgents or small oppressed nationalities, like the Messenian Helots, the Acarnanians, the Portuguese, or the Spanish patriots. The continental power which wishes to dispose of its maritime rival will find its most certain method of success in endeavouring at all costs to mass a fleet at the main strategic centre, which can secure (if only for a short space) the control of the sea. Napoleon tried, and failed, to accomplish this at Boulogne in A.D. 1804–5. Sparta ultimately succeeded in doing it at Egospotami in B.C. 405. This is the only sure recipe for victory: attempts to stir up trouble in the outlying possessions of the maritime power, while that power still maintains its complete supremacy on the water, will only prove inconclusive, and may probably fail. Sparta derived no advantage from the revolt of Potidaea or Lesbos, and nothing conclusive even from Brasidas's wonderful successes in Thrace. So, similarly, the Irish rebellion of 1798 and Tippoo's rising in India in 1799 were useless to France, because the English still, in the main, had command of the sea. Even the formidable diversion made by the United States in 1812 gave Napoleon no help. If Nelson had commanded the Athenians at Egospotami, or Lysander the Franco-Spaniards in 1805, the course of history might probably have been modified in no small degree.

Among other points on which it is pleasant to see that Prof. Bury has taken

what appears to be the best of several perplexing alternatives is the date of Pheidon of Argos. In spite of the 'Parian Chronicle,' which would put the great king in the ninth century, and the strange genealogy in Herodotus, which would bring him down to the sixth, we here find him placed about the year 660. This date, which is not entirely without support from ancient authorities, fits in admirably to the general scheme of the history of Peloponnesus in the seventh century. The rise of Pheidon serves to explain the otherwise rather mysterious second Messenian war. If Sparta had been roughly handled by Argos, as the story of the battle at Hysiae hints, the rising of her subjects beyond Taygetus is easily accounted for. The well-known interference of Pheidon at Olympia is also a fact which falls very naturally into the struggle between Elis and Pisa, which we know to have been in progress about the middle of the seventh century.

Less happy, as it seems to us, is Prof. Bury's treatment of another vexed question, the character of the reforms of Solon. We find him accepting in its entirety the Plutarchian story of the cause of the agrarian troubles of Attica, viz., that they arose from the mortgaging of the lands of the small freeholders to wealthy capitalists. The famous ὅποι he is prepared to translate, as Plutarch does, by "stones on which the mortgage bonds were written" (p. 181). It seems to us preferable in every way to accept the account given in the Πολιτεία τῶν Ἀθηναίων, which makes the distressed peasants not independent freeholders oppressed by mortgages, but the servile tenants of the aristocracy, forced into actual slavery by inability to pay their customary rents. That, so early as 590 B.C., written covenants on stone, recording the elaborate terms of a mortgage, were habitually set up seems to be most unlikely, considering the state of primitive Attica. It is far more probable that the pillars simply recorded the extension of the great landholder's τερένος over farms that had previously been held by his "Hektemoroi," or "Pelatai," as the Πολιτεία calls them. In fact, the process was that which in twelfth-century England would have been called "taking villein-land into demesne." Prof. Bury's explanation of what Solon's "Seisachtheia" actually was—namely, that "all mortgages and debts by which the debtor's person was pledged were annulled, and that all those who had become slaves for debt were freed" (p. 182)—accords neither with Plutarch, the Πολιτεία, nor any other good ancient authority. They make it a general cancelling of all debts, whether on personal security or otherwise. The malicious story of Solon's dishonest friends and their speculations in land sufficiently proves that the Athenians of the next century believed that the repudiation covered every kind of debt whatever.

It is, of course, in the earlier chapters, dealing with ethnology and prehistoric times, that the critic will find the majority of the points on which he may not be satisfied with Prof. Bury's views. No general agreement has yet been reached on the composition of the Hellenic race, and we doubt if it ever will be. Every student is entitled to his own opinion, but it should

always be stated with caution, and guarded with plenty of "possibly and probably." Here the reservations are sometimes a little wanting—for instance, the professor states it as clear history that all the Dorian invasions were accomplished by sea, that starting from the Corinthian Gulf they first conquered Crete, and then the south-west coast of Asia Minor. Only after these first successes did they invade Peloponnesus, and then it was by landing and working up the Eurotas and the Inachus from the seaside (p. 58). An early Dorian conquest of Messenia is not mentioned, and it seems to be implied that the land was never Doricized till Sparta subdued it in the eighth century B.C. All this is highly controversial stuff, and should be stated with corresponding diffidence. On the other hand, occasionally doubts are expressed where they are unnecessary, e.g., the existence of Tyrrheni or Tyrrheno-Pelasgi in the North Aegean is absolutely proved by Thucydides, iv. 109. He speaks of them as living in Acte—a district which he knew well—in his own day. To say that "there seems to have been a tradition that there was an old people called Tyrsenes in the North Aegean" (p. 36), and to call them "hypothetical" (*ibid.*), throws an unnecessary slur on the greatest of Greek historians.

Of actual errors we have discovered very few in this excellent volume. One is the statement on p. 882 that Herodotus considered the Caspian a gulf, and not a lake. Inasmuch as he says that it was "a sea apart from all other seas," and gives its dimension as fifteen days' sail in length and eight in breadth (i. 203), this statement must be deleted. The attribution of the Corinthian coin on p. 384 to the fifth century is wrong; it belongs to the early sixth. It should change places with that on p. 151, which is not "early," but belongs to somewhere about the year B.C. 460. The piece attributed to Cleone on p. 612 really belongs to Cleitor in Arcadia; that ascribed to Rhodes on p. 488 looks suspiciously like one of Mausolus the Carian, but the reverse not being given, we cannot be quite certain.

Upper Wharfedale. By Harry Speight. (Stock.)

This book, as the author tells us, is the fruit of "thousands of happy hours spent in the valley," and thousands of miles of walking "throughout its length and breadth, observing and noting every visible feature and object of interest." He claims also to have

"noted and described every object of historical and archaeological interest, all the ancient camps, cairns, tumuli, stone circles, marked stones, house-steads, roads, dykes, and other evidences of prehistoric occupation,"

but adds that

"in so wide a district, comprising vast extents of wild fell and uncultivated moorland, there may possibly be some object or remains of this kind which have escaped notice, obscured as they may be by centuries' growth of peat and turf."

This faltering fear may possibly be well grounded, but no one is expected to see or describe what is as yet undiscovered, and the innumerable objects which Mr. Speight has seen, together with much of the history

of the inhabitants of the district from the earliest times to the present, the good stories which he occasionally tells, and the little "asides" which he indulges in, are amply sufficient to fill one very portly and heavy (in the hand only) volume and to necessitate the promise of another on Lower Wharfedale. That on Upper Wharfedale is full of information of all kinds, which, though sometimes given in rather slipshod English, will be found very readable, and useful besides, to those who need a guide. Full acknowledgment of help afforded by "the gentry and other residents in the district" is made. The other residents have indeed supplied some excellent stories, of which perhaps the best is one which comes from Otley, and tells how

"the chief officer of a Yorkshire yeomanry regiment, while congratulating one of the troops on its appearance, made a stirring allusion to the medals worn by some army veterans in the ranks. One of the men, a native of Wharfedale, afterwards went home in a very thoughtful frame of mind, and next morning he came on parade with several medals on his breast. Said the officer, 'I didn't know you had been in the regulars.' 'No, I ain't,' said the man. 'Well, how about the medals then, my good fellow, they can't be yours?' The man promptly answered, 'Can't they! Aye but they be. *My old coo won 'em all at Otley Show.*'"

There is another about the Posforth Gill waterfall, near Bolton Abbey. The old guide who showed it

"used to relate with a smile that on one occasion he accompanied a very garrulous party of ladies and gentlemen to the head of the gorge, when one of the gentlemen remarked to him, 'My good fellow, how much further is it yet to the fall?' The old fellow answered, 'Just a minute or two, sir, as soon as the ladies stop talking you will hear the roar.'"

Apropos of Bolton, there is not much classification in Mr. Speight's list of the great men who have learnt something from its beauty. He writes of "Landseer, Turner, Andsell [*sic*] amongst artists, and Wordsworth, Rogers, Ruskin, and Austin, the last of our honoured laureates," as if, to use the language of the county, they were "all very much of a muchness"—i.e., on the same level; and he actually quotes with satisfaction a passage from the late Archbishop Benson's diary which says, "All the time I am there [in Bolton Woods] I have a perfect Sunday feel." There is a good deal of conjecture in this book, especially with regard to the derivation of place-names. Mr. Speight rushes on the task of giving these with as much courage as the Duke of Wellington is said to have shown when called on to speak French. He is at his best when writing of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, with which he is perfectly familiar. What a glimpse of human nature there is in the story of the Rev. John Alcock, who was rector of Burnsall, and died there in 1810!—

"One Sunday while on the way to service in the church he met a number of boys in the heat of a game of football, and he called out and remonstrated with them, reminding them that it was the Sabbath. But the lads took no heed, and the ball in a moment alighted in front of the rector. 'The better the day the better the deed,' must suddenly have entered the good man's thoughts, for he at once raised his foot, and giving the ball a hearty kick sent it flying away over the heads of the admiring youths!"

"There," he said, "that's the way to kick, while the lads cheered and cried, 'Well done, parson!'"

There are other stories that are amusing and much of all kinds that is well worth reading, but there is a great deal that is uninteresting. Who wants to know how Mr. Benjamin Briggs Popplewell took his exercise?—

"Before the railway to Ilkley was opened in 1865 he was accustomed to walk daily from his house on the Beacon to Steeton Station, and back again in the evening, climbing the long road through Silsden to Addingham, and thence up the brow two miles to the Beacon, a distance out and home of fourteen miles, and this was done continually for many years, fair weather or foul. So punctual was he in this daily performance that I am told many people in Silsden set their clocks by him. When the days were excessively hot he usually walked with his coat thrown over his arm," &c.

The Oxford English Dictionary, a New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.
Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray and Henry Bradley, M.A.—Vol. IV. *Gradely—Greement.* Vol. V. *Inferable—Inpushing.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE issue of these sections, of sixty-four pages each, offers occasion for impressing on our readers the fact that the rate of production maintained by Dr. Murray and Mr. Bradley, though positively slow, is relatively rapid, being considerably faster than the speed achieved by the compilers of Grimm's 'Deutsches Wörterbuch,' of the 'Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal,' and of the new 'Vocabolario della Crusca,' although these great works are not laid down on such grand lines as the 'Oxford Dictionary.' These four instances justify the inference that half a century is not an excessive length of time to be spent in the printing of a dictionary in which a language with an extensive literature is treated exhaustively and scientifically. It is therefore inevitable that in such works the X, Y, Z part should look down upon the A, B, C section as sadly out of date so far as modern usage goes. Nay, more, we shall show that in the matter of illustrative quotations I may have some excuse for looking down on E.

The portions of the great 'Oxford Dictionary' before us include many most interesting articles, as, for example, those on "grain," "great,"—which is of eponymous dimensions—"inn," where we learn that it is, historically as well as etymologically, erroneous to call a mere tavern an "inn," while the lawyers' usage is correct. For the superfluous term "ingrammaticism" our columns would appear to be responsible, but that we printed it in inverted commas. It is cruel to gibbet a newspaper as the perpetrator of "inidoneity," or Farrar as the unhappy adapter of "inéité" as "ineitity." Caxton seems to have introduced or given vogue to "ingenious," "ingeny," "ingere" (= intrude, presume), and the group "inhuman," "inhumanity," "inhumanly." We find "injelly" (vb.) credited not to Francatelli or Mrs. Glasse, but to Tennyson. It appears that "gravy" owes its *v* (which ought to be *n*) to the miswriting of scribes, while it meant a sauce made with broth and seasoning, for fish

and vegetables. The demonstration that "infinitesimal" was first a substantive meaning an n th part, where n is infinite, is complete and interesting.

A few slight improvements may be suggested. For instance, Milton, 'P. L.' ix. 472, ought to be quoted for the participle "gratulating," and *ib.*, viii. 557, for "greatness" of mind; *ib.*, 541, for "inferior" in construction with "in"; *ib.*, xii. 85, for "inordinate" desires; *ib.*, 444, for "inly" raged; *ib.*, iii. 97, for "ingrate," *sb.*, one year earlier than the earliest quotation given; *ib.*, ix. 1154, "ingrateful" Eve. Shelley's "lights that gem infinity" would fill a gap between 1682 and 1845. It is curious that the article on "initia-trix" is entirely due to Mazzini. Earlier instances might have been given of "grave" (adj.) and "inflammation," and later instances of the legal sense of "innuendo" (*sb.*). It is not easy to see why the "graf" is unaccompanied by his "gräfinn." The schoolboy slang sense of "greaser"—a jacket of shiny black cloth, might perhaps have been given, but it might not yet have appeared in print. Many words have been inserted which have inferior claims to the excluded "ingénue." Surely the term "infield" pertains to cricket as well as to base-ball. There should be a cross-reference from "inugendure" to "engendure," while instances of "ingendrure" might have been given, as there is none under "engendrure." It is surprising that the phonological use of "gradual," applied to the pronunciation of initial nasal and liquid sounds, is not noticed.

Neither is a plain answer given, nor an intimation that no basis for a definite answer exists, to a question which might be asked by a stylist who aimed at close adherence to the diction of the best models, whether "inmost" or "innermost" is to be preferred in modern English prose. Morphologically "inmost," which is the earlier, is, of course, preferable; and Macaulay, we might have been told, uses it. Does he use the other form? And what testimony, if any, do Ruskin, Archibald Trench, and Mr. Morley give? The choice about 1400 A.D. lay between "inmost," "innermost," "innerest," and "innest." This is a small point, but so is the "split infinitive," which the 'N.E.D.' illustrates by Byron's "To slowly trace," and so, too, is the encroaching idiom (derived from the commercial clerk) of "beg to" for the correct and refined "beg leave to." Of course, absolute purity of diction is unattainable, and perhaps undesirable, but time and trouble may be spent profitably on the cultivation of a style based on the usage of standard authorities.

The article "ingem" contains two quotations given under "engem," including the earliest, while the citation from Florio, thirty-eight years earlier, gives "eniem," and also "eniewel," thirty-seven years prior to the first instance, from Herrick, under "enjewel." We incline to put Florio and other translators of It. *ingemmare* under "ingem," and instances not obviously due to Italian influence under the normal English "engem." The articles on "infold" (vols. 1 and 2) are inserted to use much earlier illustrations than are found under "enfold"; and "ingagement" has

a rather earlier quotation than "engagement," "ingao" than "enjail."

It is interesting to observe that "the first well-described and widely prevalent epidemic of 'influenza' appeared" in 1520, though it was popularly supposed to be a novelty in 1743. The archaic "grame"—grief, harm, has been tentatively resuscitated by Mr. Swinburne and Rossetti, while other recent writers have ventured upon "gree" =goodwill and "inform" (adj.). Roger North's Italianate "ingordigousness" for "greediness" is rotund and expressive. The long article on "inform" attracts attention by the copious illustrations of sense-development in English. It is satisfactory to find that imitators of Pusey's coinage "inone"=unite have not been discovered.

Between "infirmary" and "influence" five pages taken at random, we find "infirmat," "infirmation," "infirmatory" (adj.), "infirmize," "infissile," "infit"=unfit, "inflagon," "inflammate," "inflatant," "inflative," "inflex" (adj.), "inflexity," "inflood," "influct," "influe," all of which are absent in the 'Century Dictionary.' This gives an average of three newly recorded words to a page; but the actual average is much higher, as the numbers of words recorded from "infer" to "inpushing" are 'Century' 923, 'N.E.D.' 1,701. Still higher is this average in the section "gradely—reement," the numbers being respectively 669 and 1,556. The supplementary articles noticed above indicate that the accumulation of valuable quotations is still going on, as we have already inferred from the gradually increasing difficulty of supplying omitted words or earlier quotations. Every section which appears cannot fail to increase our appreciation of the immense importance and value of this colossal monument of the English language and literature, our sympathy with the labours and difficulties of its very able compilers, and our wish that one or two more editors could be appointed, so as to expedite its completion.

History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages. By Ferdinand Gregorovius. Translated from the Fourth German Edition by Annie Hamilton.—Vol. VII. Parts I. and II. (1421-1503). (Bell & Sons.)

THE present volume of the 'History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages' deals with the time between the years 1421 and 1503. Gregorovius points out that the former date—that of the entry into Rome of Martin V. after the election at Constance—practically marked the close of the mediæval epoch, but that the universal character of Rome demands the continuation of her history during the transition stage before the Roman ecclesiastical ideal of the Middle Ages was shattered by the German Reformation. These hundred years include the most important period, from every point of view, in the history of Europe. They were pregnant, too, with the deepest interest for the Romans, although not for the same cause as for the rest of Italy, and, to a certain extent, for the Transalpine nations. In Italy they meant the rebirth of art and learning, the dawn of science, and the cultivation of the noblest ideals; at Rome they

saw the abolition of self-government in the city, the consolidation of the power of the "all-voracious" Curia, and the firm establishment of the Popes for at least three hundred years as sovereign and secular princes. Hence, while elsewhere in Italy the history is often that of brilliant achievement and of bright hopes—not, alas! always to be fulfilled—at Rome the malign influence of priestly misgovernment seemed invariably in the ascendant.

The occupants of the Papal chair during the fifteenth century were not gifted with those high qualities which ensure their owners a permanent place in history as benefactors of humanity. They were great neither as Popes nor as princes. The student of the period will remember the accomplished humanist Eneas Sylvius (Pius II.) and the typical nepotist Sixtus IV., but these were not the men who gave their name to the age. That honour was reserved for Rodrigo Borgia, whose notoriety of infamy it were hard to match in the annals of either the Cæsars or the Sultans. His name alone among the Popes stands written large upon the century, consequently the task of the historian in one respect was simple and straightforward—it had been settled for him by the unanimous voice of succeeding generations. Gregorovius, with true German thoroughness, records the rapacity of Sixtus IV. and the profligacy of his nephews. He sets forth the intellectual sterility of his successor, Innocent VIII., and at the same time incidentally refers to the physical vigour of his constitution. His progeny, numerically large, were, happily for Rome, devoid of ambition, or were content with the minor perquisites of their position. A chief source of their revenue appears to have been the sale of pardons to convicted robbers and murderers. Their humane and compassionate philosophy was neatly formulated by the Pope's Vice-Chamberlain, "God wills not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should live and pay."

While the pontificates of the less conspicuous Popes of the century are neither neglected nor slurred by Gregorovius, the principal interest of the volume naturally centres on that of Alexander VI. The eleven years of his reign were eventful for Rome and Italy, not on account of the action of the Borgia (since he never ruled circumstances, but always allowed himself to be ruled by them), but by reason of the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. and the disasters following therefrom. The two men who were mainly responsible were Ludovico il Moro and the Cardinal Julian Rovere; although, indeed, Gregorovius is of opinion that it might have been prevented by the Pope, who, with his usual double dealing, first encouraged and afterwards was compelled to oppose the expedition.

Alexander's evil reputation is probably in great part owing to the scandal of his unbridled sensuality. The first known document relating to his private life is the admonitory letter written to him by Pius II. He was then Vice-Chancellor, and being at Siena in the suite of the Pope he was accustomed to give banquets in his garden to beautiful women of the city, to which

their husbands were not invited. But, as Gregorovius remarks,

"the morality of that age pardons nothing more easily than sensual misdeeds. He had children by a mistress, but had not Innocent VIII. openly acknowledged his offspring as princes? As cardinal Rodrigo Borgia had not been regarded as specially wicked. A contemporary who described his character says: 'he is a man of aspiring mind, of moderate education, of ready and vigorous speech, of crafty nature, but above all of admirable intellect where action is concerned.'

The historian charitably urges that it was Alexander's passionate love for his children which proved fatal to himself and Italy. It seems rather that it was his intense greed and his incapacity to govern his actions as soon as he was placed in a position beyond control. While he held comparatively subordinate offices he was no worse than his fellows, perhaps even a trifle better, but when he found himself above restraint, and consequently punishment, then the true nature of the man was at once displayed.

Dealing with a theme at once so tragic and picturesque, Gregorovius is seen at his best. His wonderful knowledge of the period and his mastery in marshalling his facts make his presentation of Alexander perhaps the most vivid piece of narrative in the history. Equally effective also is the delineation of the Pope's infamous son Cesar, who in the latter years of his father's pontificate was the real head of the family. At least, it was towards his aggrandizement and to assure his future that all the schemes and crimes of father and son were directed. The author always bestows special care on the pages devoted to summing up the characters of the chief actors in his great drama. If somewhat rhetorical in form, their standpoint is that of a noble estimate of humanity. They are severe against wrongdoing, at the same time evidently aiming at the expression of a verdict which shall be just and strictly impartial. Gregorovius thus dismisses the Borgias:—

"The real figure of Alexander VI. is seen in unfair proportions, that is to say, on too large a scale; the truth shows how small he really was. It is entirely wrong to imagine him a man diabolical on principle, if indeed such men exist. The genesis of the crimes of this vigorous and frivolous man is shown step by step in his history. They sprang rather from his sensuality than his mind, which was only of mediocre rank. Even his excesses would not have created such scandal had he veiled them like other men of his stamp in secrecy. His effrontery alone was unexampled. If religion is anything more than a service of ecclesiastical forms and a belief in miracle-working saints, we must acknowledge that Alexander VI. was a pope without religion. The good qualities which he possessed—for in nature there is neither absolute Bad, nor absolute Good—or with which the genius of contradiction has endowed him, are worthless in face of his general character, and when weighed by the divine judge of the dead, would probably be thrown aside with contempt, or at least found insignificant in the balance. The historian also disputes the opinion of those who discover political genius in this pope. His mind, masterly in cunning and treachery, did not reach sufficiently high. His entire pontificate shows not a single great idea either in Church or State, either as priest or prince. No trace of creative activity is found in Alexander. His relation towards the secular ecclesiastical State is remarkable. This possession, which had been so jealously guarded by

all his predecessors, was to Alexander of so little account that he almost reduced it to a secular possession through his nepotism; he desired to annex to his family this entire State, and annexation would have entailed its inevitable ruin. 'After me the deluge,' seems to have been his maxim. The satanic passions of the Borgias and the corruption of justice, as of all the political relations of the time, made this monstrous scheme impossible. Alexander was forced to abandon the thought—if he ever actually cherished it—of making Caesar Pope and the tiara and princely crown hereditary in the house of Borgia. But he would have unhesitatingly sacrificed to his bastard the State of the Church, and made it serve as a nucleus and basis for the Kingdom of Italy at which Caesar openly aimed.....No one indeed can discover in Alexander's history any other guiding principle than the contemptible one of aggrandising his children at any cost. The extirpation of several tyrants and the foundation of Caesar's ephemeral principality, established on a thousand crimes, to support and protect his own usurpation of the Papal chair, were the political acts of this Pope, and to these despicable objects of nepotism and self-preservation he sacrificed his own conscience, the happiness of nations, the existence of Italy, and the good of the Church. A war of more than half a century, and more terrible than all the earlier wars of mediæval times, reduced Italy to ruin, destroyed the prosperity of the cities, quenched the sentiment of nationality and freedom, and, under the degradation of foreign rule, plunged this great nation into a sleep of centuries, which resembled the period of exhaustion that followed on the Gothic wars. If Alexander VI. was not the sole author of this deep abasement, to which a hundred other causes contributed, at all events he surrendered Italy to the Spaniards and French, with the sole object of aggrandising his bastards. He was one of the essential causes of the ruin of his country, and he stands in the same position in the history of the Church."

Not the least interesting pages of the history are those found in the chapters wherein the art and antiquities of the mediæval city are described. In the present volume they receive more than usual attention, by far the larger portion of part ii. being devoted to a study of the attitude of Rome towards the Renaissance movement in art and literature. The native Roman contribution to the artistic production of the period was small. Artists do not rise spontaneously from the soil of the Eternal City as they appear to do in some other parts of Italy; consequently the monuments of the early Renaissance are the works of foreigners, mostly Tuscans. Brunelleschi and Donatello went to Rome early in the century; later they were followed by the illustrious band of Florentine and Umbrian painters whose frescoes adorn the walls of the Sistine Chapel, while others are still to be found scattered in various churches in the city. But none of the best works of the masters are seen in Rome. They were attracted there by the more or less liberal payment of the Popes and cardinals, yet the chief stimulus to the creation of the highest efforts of genius was wanting, namely, the discriminating appreciation of a cultivated public, such as existed at Florence. Excellences of design which would at once be recognized there, and receive their due meed of praise, would pass unnoticed when submitted to the coarse tastes and the blunted intelligence of the Romans, absorbed in the material

interests of the hour, or brutalized by the spectacle of murder and bloodshed attendant on the eternal struggles of the different factions. The artists would soon see how matters stood, and the less self-respecting would paint or carve down to the taste of their patrons. Thus, to secure the reward offered by Sixtus IV. for the most meritorious among the frescoes which were being painted for his chapel, Cosimo Roselli, aware of the Pope's rusticity of taste, executed his subjects in the brightest and crudest colours obtainable; furthermore, he illuminated every part of them with gold. And he pleased the Pope, and won the prize. Still, there were other artists more regardful for their reputation, who left behind them works which are among the chief artistic attractions of the city to this day. These are scrupulously noted and intelligently criticized by Gregorovius, so that the visitor to Rome who cares for these things finds his history ever the most delightful companion he can take with him in his excursions about the city, or those parts of it yet spared by the jerry builder.

Equally comprehensive and thorough in treatment is the chapter devoted to the rise of learning at Rome during the century, the various phases of the intellectual activity of the Humanists being clearly stated, and their influence on the secular and ecclesiastical life duly explained. The final section of the volume describes the aspect of the city surveyed according to its Rioni about the year 1500. It contains a vast amount of information relating to the external state and appearance of the city, giving even lists of the families living in each Rione, many of these families, the author remarks, having remained in the same spot since the eleventh century. There were, perhaps, no limits to Gregorovius's industry of research, but there was necessarily one to his possibility of publication, otherwise we might express the regret that he has not added the arms of these families to his text. But they will doubtless be supplied by some future enterprising publisher of an illustrated edition of the history.

NEW NOVELS.

The Gateless Barrier. By Lucas Malet. (Methuen & Co.)

A BARRIER would surely not be a barrier if it had a gate in it; but let that pass since the action of the story with this title occurs in part in the mysterious borderland of soul and spirit. It is, in fact, an excursion into the domain of the supernatural by the author of more than one clever novel of divers sorts. Not everybody will find 'The Gateless Barrier' supremely or even moderately interesting. Described baldly, it is the story of a man retrospectively, yet actually, in love with a ghost in a rose-coloured Empire gown, who inhabits a satin-wood escritoire in an old family mansion. But such a description would be unfair, since it does not mention some graceful, pretty handling of the relations between the man with ancestral memories of an attachment to the ghost (when she was not a ghost) and the renewal of the ghost's womanhood. To take it as a whole, it can-

not, however, be truly said to be a really successful love story, nor ghost story either. It is rather a suggestion of the undying nature of real love. The end of the career of the uncle and the rather purposeless strangeness of the objects surrounding him seem a trifle beside the point and over-elaborated for their parts in the volume. Even if the sceptical attitude towards life, here and hereafter, of the uncle may be supposed to produce effects on the nephew's spiritual outlook, it is still possible to feel the uselessness of much of it. The object of the book appears to be to trace the development of a nature under the influence of love of the eternal order. Besides there is some brisk human byplay here and "over there," meaning America.

The Web of Life. By Robert Herrick. (Macmillan & Co.)

THERE is in this story a good deal of vitality and human nature. The life is the life of Chicago, and the writing is frequently more American than English proper. But the author of 'The Web of Life' has observed, and has something to show for it. There is a good deal of realistic detail in his not very cheerful story, and his people do not take very sanguine views of the world nor of their position in it. The description of some waste land in the neighbourhood of Chicago is given with a good deal of sombre force, and there are other points of interest. On the whole, a lack of art and feeling for composition is visible throughout.

Mis'ess Joy. By John Le Breton. (Macqueen.)

BOTH in choice of subject and treatment there is a marked advance in Mr. Le Breton's latest publication as compared with another story entitled 'Miss Tudor,' which we noticed at the time of its publication. 'Mis'ess Joy' is a very agreeable instance of a story of domestic life in England during the last years of the Regency. The descriptions of the farm lying a little inland between Folkestone and Dover, of its inhabitants, and their love affairs and quarrels, are written in a manner that readily excites interest. The tendency to dramatic effect observable in several of this author's writings is not overdone, and the element of melodrama is well reserved for the concluding pages. The story is entirely successful. The arrival from Broadwood's of "the first pianoforte that had been seen at Folkestone" is chronicled as taking place about the year 1819. The mention of it illustrates the care with which the details of the story are filled in, and these details are well proportioned and never wearisome. There is a good frontispiece—a print from a silhouette illustrating the heroine's profile.

GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

Two works have reached us, *The Book of Dene, Deane, Adeane: a Genealogical History*, by Mary Deane (Stock), and *Notes and Documents relating to the Family of Da Leze*, by Giovanni de Pellegrini & Co., Venice, translated from the Italian by J. A. Herbert (Norwich, Goose). These are fair examples of an increasing class of genealogical productions, which are no doubt soothing to the vanity of their authors and immediate relations, but of little use or interest

to any one, even a genealogist, outside that circle. Miss Deane's book occupies some 140 pages, and is composed of a number of chapters, often but a series of the baldest notes, in which the descent of every prominent Dene, Deane, Denny, or Adeane is set forth, and any bearer of a similar name finds a place. The opening chapter is an account of "Roberto [sic] de Dene," or, as it is more than once spelt, "de Denā." He left a son Robert, who was succeeded by a son "Ralph or Ranulphus, and also a son Radulphus," says Miss Deane. Another of the family was Ela, "daughter of Radulphi de Dene." The arms of the family appear to have been as numerous as their names, and even the well-known Beauchamp arms in the window in York Minster given by Peter de Dene "seem to be the arms of Dene with the addition of the crosslets." We notice that Miss Deane prudently shrinks from combining all her ancestors' descents in one grand pedigree. The pen-and-ink drawings of shields are on a level with the book.

The title of the other work does not agree with the lettering on the cover, "The Italian Ancestors of the Legges: Augustus G. Legge," nor with a statement in the introduction that the undertaking of the translation from the Italian of the histories forming the work is due to Miss Florence Lucy Legge. But let that pass. Mr. Legge was impressed by the fact (1) of his surname being "distinctly Italian"; (2) that a tradition of Italian descent has existed in the English family, as far as he is aware, from time immemorial; (3) that Collins makes a like statement; and (4), "a matter of some importance," that the arms, "though necessarily different.....are alike as to the heraldic tincture and metal, namely, azure and argent." He has, accordingly, gone to the expense of transcribing, translating, and printing a lengthy account of an Italian family of Da Legge, with the result, as he candidly states in his introduction, that

"at this distance of time it is obviously difficult—indeed, I fear impossible—to discover absolute proof of this Italian descent, or, if it could be proved, of the period at which members of the family came over to England."

Since the Legges claim direct descent from Thomas Legge, Sheriff of London in 1343, and Mayor (not "Lord Mayor") in 1346 and 1353, they ought to rest content with so remarkable an ancestry. The work is well printed and nicely got-up, with photographs of Da Legges and numerous plates of arms. The latter are done in colours, but in the usual modern style.

Registers of the Parish Church of Whittington, 1538-1764.—Registers of the Parish Church of Wigan. Part I. 1580-1625. (Lancashire Parish Register Society.)—By its wide range of date the former of these two volumes is perhaps the more generally interesting. The Whittington registers form one of the few instances in Lancashire of a parish register commencing in 1538, the year appointed by the royal injunction published by Lord Thomas Cromwell as Vicar-General. This injunction was published on September 29th, 1538, and it is not a little surprising that in this remote Lancashire parish the first entry (amongst the baptisms) should occur within less than three months of that date. The burial entries only commence in 1546, and the wedding entries again twelve years later, in 1558. Besides the interest of this very early date, the volume contains some curious entries recording the sale of several of the church pews and seats by auction in 1650 and 1654. By the side of Whittington, which is a sparsely populated parish near Kirkby Lonsdale of small acreage, and comprising only three townships, the parish of Wigan is of enormous size. It comprises twelve townships and three chapels, and has an extent of nearly 30,000 acres. The present volume, therefore, of Wigan registers, although a short one, is only an instalment, covering the years 1580-1625. From

the point of view of genealogy, of course, the volume will be correspondingly more valuable than the more meagre Whittington record. The register is only that of the parish church, but from 1620 one of the chapelries of the parish (Up Holland) had a register of its own. It would have been better if this Up Holland register could have been given *pari passu* with the Wigan register, and as an appendix to the latter. The indices to the volumes leave nothing to be desired for method and fulness, being in each case triple, i.e., of names, places, and trades. With regard to the printing, however, there is a curious want of uniformity. The Wigan register is printed by Strowger of Wigan, the Whittington register by Clegg of Rochdale. The former is consistently octavo in form; the latter is quarto for nearly the first half, then octavo, and then again quarto in the index. The former, again, employs record type systematically, the latter only spasmodically. Again, the paper of the two volumes varies woefully—a strange series of discrepancies in the publications of one and the same society. Might we suggest to the society that it should lose no time in attacking the registers of the parish cathedral church of Manchester? So far as we know, only worthy old John Owen, whose transcripts and MSS. the Manchester Corporation has wisely purchased, has ever been favoured with the liberty of transcribing or even of excerpting them, while there are hundreds of scholars who would be glad of a transcript.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.

Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association, 1899. Vol. XXX. (Boston, U.S., Ginn & Co.)—Like its predecessors in the same series, this volume bears striking testimony to the zeal for classical studies which exists and continually grows in the universities of the United States. Much is here presented that challenges the attention of scholars. Prof. Fairclough treats tersely and lucidly problems concerning the text of Terence's 'Andria.' Dr. A. L. Wheeler contributes an excellent paper on the use of the imperfect indicative in Plautus and Terence. He realizes some important things to which many writers on syntax have been unfortunately blind; for instance, that tense-usages should be studied in close connexion with the environment in which they occur, and that the inherent meaning of the verb to which the tenses belong should be taken into account. Some details are open to criticism. The fact that *dixit* and *aiebat* are sometimes interchanged does not justify the conclusion that the use of the latter is "aoristic"; it may be a vulgarism, like "he was saying," which is often (particularly in North Britain) substituted for "he said." Dr. Wheeler notes that the imperfect of *soleo* occurs but once in Plautus and once in Terence; "a fact not surprising when it is remembered that it is unnecessary to put the verb in the imperfect to express the customary idea." But in many other authors—Cicero for example—the perfect indicative of *soleo* is rare; the sense of the verb seemed naturally to lend itself to the employment of the imperfect. Another good article is that by Prof. Hempl on 'The Origin of the Latin Letters G and Z.' About the history of the symbol G there has been much unsatisfactory speculation. Corssen, for example, imagined that there had been a time when the distinction between the hard and the soft guttural was in danger of being lost, and that a conscious reform led to the sharp severance of the sounds, and was accompanied by the invention of a new symbol. Some mistaken pronouncements of more recent writers are exposed by Prof. Hempl. He does not state clearly how old in Latin he conceives G to be. The date he assigns to the famous Sp. Carvilius Ruga, "circa 231 B.C.," is extremely doubtful.

Prof. Lindsay, in his 'Latin Language,' p. 6, says "circa 293 B.C." Prof. Hempl's own solution of the G problem, that the letter sprang not from C, but from an old Latin and Italic form of z, whose place in the alphabet it occupied, is not entirely satisfactory. The letter z was, he says, "an idle letter," that is, there was no sound in Latin which the symbol was needed to express. But "idle letters" do not usually retain their places in alphabets, and the mystery of G filling the place of z is still unsolved. The evidence for the actual use of z in early Latin is seen by the writer to be almost worthless; but he is not quite consistent in his utterances. In one place, speaking of the well-known coin of Cosa, he calls it "the only case of a good z"; but in another he seems to treat its appearance on the coin as an Oscan phenomenon, and yet again he calls Cosa an Etruscan town, though, in fact, its locality is most uncertain. He disbelieves in z as quoted by Velius Longus from the 'Carmen Saliare,' and thinks that the grammarian misunderstood an obsolete form of s in some "antique text." It is very improbable that any such "antique text" existed in the time of Velius Longus. There are two interesting papers on the Roman (pagan) sepulchral inscriptions: one by Prof. Harkness, printed in full in the *Transactions*, and another by Prof. Harrington, summarized in the *Proceedings*. Prof. Harkness is doubtless right in his conclusion that the common Romans had little definite faith in the gods either of the upper or of the lower world. The last articles in the *Transactions* are a careful one by Dr. W. N. Bates on the Athenian festivals of the Lenaea and the Anthesteria, in connexion with the discovery by Dr. Dörpfeld of temple of Dionysus at Athens; one on 'The Deme Kolónos,' by Dr. Bates; and one on 'The Athenian Secretaries,' by Dr. Ferguson. A paper on 'The Motion of the Voice in Ancient Music' (C. W. L. Johnson) will be caviare to the non-musical reader. The *Proceedings* contain brief summaries of a number of papers, many of which will be printed in full in different journals. At the end of the volume is inserted a highly interesting report by a Committee of the American Philological Association on courses of study in Latin and Greek for secondary schools, with tables showing how many scholars are learning these languages in every State of the Union.

Notice sur la Rhétorique de Cicéron, traduite par Maître Jean d'Antioche. Par M. Léopold Delisle. (Tiré des notices et extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale.) (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)—The translation of which M. Delisle publishes extracts was made from the 'De Inventione' and 'Ad Herennium,' which were known in the Middle Ages as "Rhetorica vetus" or "prima" and "Rhetorica nova" or "secunda," and were both attributed to Cicero. The rendering was made in 1282, and the MS. in which it is preserved is not much later. The MS., of which an account with a specimen in facsimile is given by M. Delisle, has naturally more interest for students of French than for classical scholars. The two rhetorical treatises are blended into one by the translator, and the whole is divided into chapters.

BOOKS ON THE EAST.

In March, 1896 (*Athen.* No. 3568), we had occasion to notice a book by Mrs. Grindrod dealing with the geography, history, and commerce of Siam, with which work a map was issued "constructed from the Siamese Government Surveys under the direction of J. McCarthy." As a fact, Mr. McCarthy himself informs us that he was occupied in collecting material for his map during the twelve years 1881-93, and it seems, therefore, somewhat late in the day to publish, through Mr. Murray, and under the title *Surveying and Exploring in Siam*, notes taken during his surveying expeditions, which

he says faithfully record facts "obtained by incessant and often dangerous labour," together with such incidents and observations as seem most likely to interest those who have at heart the progress of geographical work. Unfortunately, this publication is tardy. It would have been more acceptable had it been published earlier, because the major portion of its contents treats of districts on the extreme northern and north-eastern borders of Siamese territory, where political questions have of late years arisen which affect the interests of two great European powers—questions about which the last word has probably yet to be said. Hence up-to-date information published at the right moment would have been welcome, but the information gathered in 1893 can with difficulty be described as up to date, and has been put into print at a time when the eyes of the reading public are turned in far other directions than Indo-China. The work is illustrated with numerous pen-and-ink sketches which are pleasing, and with a series of photographic views, many of which are too blurred and indistinct to merit commendation. On the other hand, the maps and charts (four in all) which accompany the volume have a very real value, and may perhaps be held to be the best part of the book. As regards the various subjects dealt with in the letterpress, we have been most interested in those passages which throw light on the plundering inroads of the "Haws," who have now for many years been periodically carrying fire and slaughter into the outlying provinces of Northern Siam. It would appear that these "Haws" are not a predatory mountain tribe; they are none other than the "Black Flags" under a different name—Chinese brigands, the overspill from Yunnan. Miserable seem to be the attempts made by the Siamese authorities to keep the inroads of these robber hordes in check, and there is a good deal in Mr. McCarthy's narrative to strengthen the views of those who hold that the advance which the French have been making in those parts of the world will greatly benefit the local community. In other places in this book there is a want of coherence—a sort of nebulosity in the story—which causes lack of interest. For instance, the author informs us that

"the son of the Governor came to tell me that some Indians were coming. As Indian surveyors had been working in the neighbourhood, I thought it not impossible that they were coming again after having completed their boundary work. I was rather surprised to find two Europeans put in an appearance; one was M. Massie and the other M. Vacle. M. Massie was from Luang Prabang, from which place he had gone to Sai, and thence to the tea-gardens at the head of the Nam U, Ibang, and Iwu. In this region he had been joined by M. Vacle, a resident of one of the Tonkin provinces, and together they had gone to Chieng Hung; but before their arrival there Mr. Scott had already left for Chieng Tung,"—

bald facts, recording the goings to and fro of certain individuals, about whom, and about whose objects and motives, we are told nothing further. Here and there, too, a few errors—not likely to be detected by an ordinary reader—have crept into the pages of the book; thus, on p. 9, it is written that the late King of Siam invited a party of European astronomers "to make observations of a total eclipse of the sun in 1867." In the first place, the eclipse referred to occurred in 1868, not 1867, and in the second place, there was no invitation; on the contrary, much to the alarm of the Siamese Government, they were formally asked to allow a party of astronomers from France to make a temporary settlement at a suitable point on the Malay Peninsula. The Siamese, smarting from the recent cession of Cambodia to France, and fearing lest a temporary settlement might develop into a permanent establishment, after taking advice, and having ascertained exactly the spot where the Frenchmen would like to be, agreed to let astronomers come, but themselves erected all necessary buildings, and provided all other requirements. Again, on p. 26 it is said that

at Korat corpses are carried out of the city for interment through the south gate. Corpses, however, are always removed through the west gate, and this notion is in accordance with Oriental symbolism. As might be expected in a map-maker's notes, a very large number of names are given, which refer to villages, streams, jungle-begrown hills, and the like; it may, however, be doubted whether the names are in every case genuine names, or merely names served up at the moment in answer to the inquiries of the surveying party, to whom it was of course of much importance to fit its name to each locality. Nevertheless, the discredit of any one such name tends to discredit all the names on the list, and though we learn that at a village set down as Ban Soob Ya a very shady spot invited the party to rest, we are unable to believe that the name of this place has been correctly given. Ban is, of course, the ordinary term for a village, but Soob Ya (the spelling which we prefer) is "to smoke tobacco," and Ya Soob is "tobacco for smoking." Was there ever anywhere a village known as "Tobacco Smoking"? The name appears to be an impossible one, and the probability is that this village in the hill jungles had no specific name, but that when the travellers—resting in the shady spot, and there enjoying their cigars—demanded of the native guides what name the village bore, a name had to be extemporized to meet the demand, and "the village where we smoked tobacco" seemed to be an appropriate title. On some blemishes which detract from the value of this book we have thus been obliged to comment, but it would be ungracious to take leave of the author without also adding a word in commendation of his work as a surveyor. The obstructiveness of ignorant and indolent local authorities, the untrustworthiness and inefficiency of native porters and guides, the pestilential unhealthiness of life in the jungles during the rains as well as during the dry season, in addition to the actual wear and tear of toil and travel, had all to be faced, and faced they were, though it may be that few of those who read this book will fully appreciate all that means.

Russia against India, by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, is a confused book. The author has not cleared his own mind, and cannot, therefore, help others. In the third line of his preface he tells us that his question is not so "difficult.....as is generally supposed," and further on he declares that "the writer has given the outlines of a policy at once bold and prudent, which alone would, in his opinion, meet the exigencies of the situation." The writer of this notice has read every line of Mr. Colquhoun's book, as he has read every book on this subject—the best of them not quoted by Mr. Colquhoun, or referred to in his wretched index—but he has not found the policy. A good deal of inaccuracy he has discovered. At p. 50 "Russia.....has now almost reached the very heart of Afghanistan." Since the delimitation pillars were set up by the joint commission (the very name of Lumsden is not indexed) Russia, of course, has not moved one inch nearer to Kabul. At p. 53 "the British nation has to decide where the 'line is to be.'" It has long since decided. On the same page we have the fruitful sentence: "How about the engagement with the Amir to defend the integrity of Afghanistan?" But the four different declarations of this engagement, the text of each of which is essential, are not even quoted. At p. 126 Mr. Colquhoun suddenly becomes an optimist. "So long as" we "can thoroughly depend upon the support of" the Indian people we are "strong for defence." The troops of British India itself are not as a body capable of standing against Russian troops, and the civil "support" by India of a white foreign ruler is not "support" of a kind to endure the strain of military defeat. The author airily solves another problem by declaring that the United Kingdom must share the

cost (i.e., the peace cost, for the war cost, of course, we already share) of defending India. The taxpayer of the mother country will remember that the Indian expenditure commission, friendly to India, has just come, after an exhaustive investigation, to the exactly opposite conclusion. Mr. Colquhoun does not even name it. "The views of the 'forward' school," we find at p. 160, "may now be briefly given. They maintain that Kandahar and Kabul should be occupied." Name? What living man is mad enough to advocate our turning our ally the Amir out of his capital and his "southern capital"? Who are the forward school? The men who have spoken or written on the subject who refuse to accept paper assurances, and who reject the policy of Col. Hanna and the backward school, are, above all, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson and Lord Roberts. The index does not name these authorities, nor, indeed, Col. Hanna. We are by no means sure that Mr. Colquhoun himself does not represent "the forward school" in his own passage, for, at p. 171, he writes that "the question of the moment is, Shall England look quietly on while this forward policy of Russia is carried out to its final issue....or shall she....make a further advance into the Amir's country?"

The author does not distinguish between—peace and a Russian infraction of the delimited frontier. If Russia should cross the delimited frontier war would be probable, and in war Kandahar would be occupied by our troops in their advance to the Helmund. In peace, i.e., as long as Russia does not move an inch towards Kabul, neither shall we move an inch towards Herat. No one of the "forward school," unless it be Mr. Colquhoun, who belongs at times to both schools, advocates advance into Afghanistan so long as Russia respects her engagement. At p. 175 our author denies the existence of that engagement, and says that Russia "considers herself free to treat" Afghanistan "as an independent State," while, as regards Kabul, "it will be difficult for Britain to prevent the advent of emissaries from both Russia and France." Those powers have respected our privileged position at Kabul, and have not asked the Amir to receive missions. If they did ask he would refuse. The most stupendous proposition of our author is to be found at p. 223:

"Preparations for possible war should no longer be neglected by Britain. Fortified posts should be established in the Afghan territory, and dépôts and magazines placed in such positions as are dictated by the geographical conditions of the country."

And he refers to a strategic map at p. 203. On this precious map one of the two great "dépôts" or "magazines" which have been established on our railroad system against the event of attack from the North-West is not even marked at all: Rawal Pindi. But to enter Afghanistan and establish fortified dépôts in that country while Russia respects the Lumsden line of pillars is the advice which, we presume, constitutes the "bold and prudent" "policy" of our author. Messrs. Harper & Brothers are the publishers.

Recent events in China have led Mr. Murray to reprint the late Lord Loch's *Personal Narrative of Events in China*, which details the advance of the allied forces in August and September, 1860, and the sufferings of himself and the late Mr. Parkes after they were treacherously seized by the Chinese.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

As a recounter of stories of mingled mystery and adventure Mr. William Le Queux is certainly among the best living writers, and any one who has not read his fill of this class of narrative will experience little difficulty in appreciating Mr. Le Queux's latest publication, *An Eye for an Eye* (White & Co.). It is logically constructed, fairly ingenious, and always well written. There is, perhaps, some excess of

expression in the early pages where he describes his own idea of the story he is about to tell, and it is not easy to agree to all his views on the subject. However, there is clearly "a mystery" where, when a murder is thought to have been committed, one corpse is found to be substituted for another. The explanation at the end of the book is good. The use of recent researches into the liquefying of certain gases is a new point in this class of literature. Prof. Dewar and others who are interested in the history of such experiments will be amused to find that a writer of fiction has made material out of their labours.

The Influence of Mars, by Eva Anstruther (Grant Richards), is a batch of stories suggested by the South African war. None of them is of much more than surface interest. One or two show how average human nature may under new influences rise to heights undreamed of. Each tells of a situation that might, could, or would arise in war times of suddenly changed human relations. The stories are, as we have said, slight and give no great impression of anything save their opportunism.

HIGHLY coloured views of Russian society abound in *The Shield of his Honour*, by Mr. R. Henry Savage (White & Co.), and there is the usual accompaniment of granddukes, princes, generals, and ladies of high degree. It is a fatiguing book to read, and the narrative is broken up into short and innumerable paragraphs, often of one sentence each. So far as concerns the subject, Mr. Savage deals with a series of accumulated villainies. A nobly born Russian lady, who is the victim, and a wealthy American lady, who brings her help and rescues the infant, are among the few agreeable characters. The tale is sensational, though commonplace in the details of its plot, and it will hardly do more than add to the number of publications by the author of "My Official Wife." The book is "printed from plates," and the original type-setting is full of mistakes. Numerous French words and phrases occur, and nearly all contain some mistake in accent or spelling. The words "mare clausem" are not the only instance of a mistake in Latin.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON publishes, from the pen of Mr. G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., *A Handbook of Thames River Law*, which is a collection of Acts and Orders with an index. The latter, unfortunately, is not perfect. For instance, the rule of the road does not appear under "Rule" or under "Road," nor does it figure specially under "Navigation." Tow-path does not appear under "Tow" or "Path." Shooting, which is specially regulated by statute on the Thames, is not indexed. Under "Disorder" we have the power of the Conservancy to make by-laws to prevent, but no reference (in the index) to the existing by-laws on disorder. When in the index we have "Planting, of Willows, &c., on banks" must not be made without previous consent," the reference is to a by-law which says "in the river," and which, if it had said "on banks," would have been disallowed by the Board of Trade as beyond the power of the Conservancy.

THE AMERICAN Academy of Political and Social Science publishes at Philadelphia *Selected Official Documents of the South African Republic and Great Britain: a Documentary Perspective of the Causes of the War in South Africa*, by Mr. Hugh Williams and Mr. F. C. Hicks, a compilation in which are also included correspondence with the Orange State and its Constitution. The pamphlet shows no bias.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS to the course of lectures on *The Nineteenth Century*, delivered in the Senate House at Cambridge on Thursday, August 2nd, by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., and published at the Cambridge University Press, is a poor affair, and would hardly have been noticed by the newspapers but for the writer's political position.

We have on our table the Reports of the Public Libraries at Bromley, Hornsey, Lincoln, Richmond (Surrey), Wednesbury, and West Ham. They are all cheerful, except the last. That from Hornsey is the first report, the Central Library having only been opened in October. The West Ham Library was burnt down two days after the building at Hornsey was opened. It seems that the library there was injudiciously placed close to a chemical laboratory. A dense fog prevailed, as it often does at West Ham, and the laboratory was thoroughly alight before it was discovered that anything was amiss. No doubt it is easy to be wise after the event; but the arrangement of the building made such a catastrophe probable. Bromley has sent us a *Classified List of Books added to the Lending Department*.

THE HANDY NEWSPAPER LIST, 1900, of Messrs. C. & E. Layton will be found useful, but the conductors should be aware that the *Athenæum* deals with other topics besides literature.

We have on our table *TWO THOUSAND MILES THROUGH SOUTH AFRICA*, by the Rev. W. T. McCormick (Thynne), —London, by J. W. Cundall (Greening), —Collectanea, Essays, Addresses, and Reviews, by P. M. Laurence, LL.D. (Macmillan), —Essays and Essay Writing for Public Examinations, by A. W. Ready (Bell), —Geometrical Drawing, with Notes and Examples, by W. H. Blythe: Part II. Solid or Descriptive Geometry (Cambridge, University Press), —*L'Émeraude des Incas*, by C. Normand, edited by the late F. Aston Binns (Macmillan), —*Dreams of a Spirit-Seer illustrated by Dreams of Metaphysics*, by I. Kant, translated by E. F. Goerwitz, and edited by F. Sewall (Sonnenchein), —*Ferric and Heliographic Processes*, by G. E. Brown (Dawbarn & Ward), —*The Distribution of Wealth*, by J. B. Clark (Macmillan), —*The Philosophy of Many Things*, by M. Leicester (Lloyd), —*The Lines of Demarcation of Pope Alexander VI.*, by S. E. Dawson (Ottawa, Hope & Sons), —*Smithsonian Institution: On the Genera of the Chalcid-Flies belonging to the Subfamily Encyrtinae*, by W. H. Ashmead (Washington, Government Printing Office), —*The Derelict and Tommy*, by the author of "Twixt the Devil and the Deep Sea" (Greening), —*In the Wake of the War*, by A. St. John Adcock (Hodder & Stoughton), —*Outrageous Fortune* (Greening), —*Golgatha und das hl. Grab zu Jerusalem*, by Dr. Carl Mommert (Leipzig, Haberland), —*Kant und der Sozialismus*, by K. Vorländer (Berlin, Reuther & Reichard), —*Examen Psychologique des Animaux*, by P. Hachet-Souplet (Paris, Schleicher Frères), —*Shelley's Epipsychidion und Adonais*, by R. Ackermann (Williams & Norgate), —*Physiognomische Studien*, by A. Borée (Stuttgart, Hoffmann), —*Shakespeare's Tempest nach der Folio von 1623*, by A. Wagner (Williams & Norgate), —*De Kant à Nietzsche*, by J. de Gaultier (Société du Mercure de France), —*The Divine Pedigree of Man*, by T. J. Hudson, LL.D. (Putnam), —*Was Jesus Christ a Ritualist?* by D. Hird (Watts), —*Neo-Christian Epistles*, by B. S. Drury (Sonnenchein), —*Outlines of the History of Religion*, by J. K. Ingram, LL.D. (A. & C. Black), —*From Brahm to Christ*, by W. Robinson (Andrews), —and *The Man of Sorrows* (S.P.C.K.). Among New Editions we have *China in Decay*, by A. Krausse (Chapman & Hall), —*Lord Jimmy*, by G. Martyn (Greening), —*Sense and Sensibility*, by Jane Austen (Macmillan), —*England's Peril*, by W. Le Queux (Newnes). Also the following Pamphlets: *The Laws of Law*, by T. Baty (Wilson), —*Style in Musical Art*, by C. Hubert H. Parry (Oxford, Clarendon Press), —*Publishers' Associations: an Address delivered before the School-Book Publishers' Association, 1899*, by D. C. Heath (New York, privately printed), —*Biblical Chronology*, by Major-General W. A. Baker (St. Leonards-on-Sea, Daniel), —and *The Neglect of the Note of Warning in Modern Preaching*, by the Rev. C. Green (S.P.C.K.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Drury (B. S.), *Neo-Christian Epistles, a Vindication of Christianity*, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Law.

Pitt-Lewis (G.), *A Handbook of Thames River-Law*, Second Edition, 8vo. 15/- net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Bronnigiani (A.), *Colouring and Decoration of Ceramic Ware*, translated by G. J. M. Ashby, 8vo. 1/- net.
Poetry.

Chaucer Memorial Lectures, 1900, before the Royal Society of Literature, edited by P. W. Ames, 8vo. 6/- net.

Wallace (E.), *Writ' in Barracks*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
History and Biography.

Boyesen (H. H.), *A History of Norway, from the Earliest Times*, cr. 8vo. 5/- (*Story of the Nations*)

Lockhart (J. G.), *Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott*, Vols. 1 and 2, 10/- 8vo. 3/6 each net. (*Library of English Classics*)

Geography and Travel.

Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland: Newchurch—Somersetshire, roy. 8vo. 5/-

Fricker (K.), *The Antarctic Regions*, roy. 8vo. 7/6

Science.

Andés (L. E.), *Iron Corrosion, Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive Paints*, translated from the German by Charles Salter, 8vo. 10/- net.

Dudley (E. C.), *Diseases of Women*, Second Edition, roy. 8vo. 21/- net.

Keighley (A.), *The Recovery of Health, with a Chapter on the Salisbury Treatment*, cr. 8vo. 5/- net.

Stine (W. M.), *Photometrical Measurements and Manual for the General Practice of Photometry*, cr. 8vo. 6/- net.

Swanzy (H. R.), *A Handbook of the Diseases of the Eye*, Seventh Edition, cr. 8vo. 12/6

Wills (G. S. V.), *Practical Physics and Specific Gravities*, with Key, cr. 8vo. limp. 3/-

Yorke-Davies (N. E.), *Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary*, New Edition, cr. 8vo. 2/6

General Literature.

Bennett (R.) and Elton (J.), *History of Corn Milling*, Vol. 3, 8vo. 10/- net.

Blatchford (R.), *My Favourite Books*, 12mo. 2/6 net.

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HAWTHORN TIDE.

I.

DAWN is alive in the world, and the darkness of heaven and of earth Subsides in the light of a smile more sweet than the loud noon's mirth.

Spring lives as a babe lives, glad and divine as the sun, and unsure If aught so divine and so glad may be worshipped and loved and endure.

A soft green glory suffuses the love-lit earth with delight, And the face of the moon is fair as the face of the star-clothed night.

Earth knows not and doubts not at heart of the glories again to be:

Sleep doubts not and dreams not how sweet shall the waking beyond her be. A whole white world of revival awaits May's whisper awhile,

Abides and exults in the bud as a soft hushed laugh in a smile. As a maid's mouth laughing with love and subdued for the love's sake, May

Shines and withholds for a little the word she revives to say.

When the clouds and the winds and the sunbeams are warring and strengthening with joy that they live,

Spring, from reluctance enkindled to rapture, from slumber to strife, Stirs, and repents, and is winter, and weeps, and awakes as the frosts forgive,

And the dark chill death of the woodland is troubled, and dies into life.

And the honey of heaven, of the hives whence night feeds full on the springtide's breath,

Fills fuller the lips of the lustrous air with delight in the dawn:

Each blossom enkindling with love that is life and subsides with a smile into death

Arises and lightens and sets as a star from her sphere withdrawn.

Not sleep, in the rapture of radiant dreams, when sundown smiles on the night,

Shews earth so sweet with a splendour and fragrance of life that is love:

Each blade of the glad live grass, each bud that receives or rejects the light,

Salutes and responds to the marvel of Maytime around and above.

Joy gives thanks for the sight and the savour of heaven, and is humbled

With awe that exults in thanksgiving: the towers of the flowers of the trees

Shine sweeter than snows that the hand of the season has melted and crumbled,

And fair as the foam that is lesser of life than the loveliest of these.

But the sense of a life more lustrous with joy and enkindled of glory

Than man's was ever or may be, and briefer than joys most brief,

Bids man's heart bend and adore, be the man's head golden or hoary,

As it leapt but a breath's time since and saluted the flower and the leaf.

The rapture that springs into love at the sight of the world's exultation

Takes not a sense of rebuke from the sense of triumphant awe:

But the spirit that quickens the body fulfils it with mute adoration,

And the knees would fain bow down as the eyes that rejoiced and saw.

II.

Fair and sublime as the face of the dawn is the splendour of May,

But the sky's and the sea's joy fades not as earth's pride passes away.

Yet hardly the sun's first lightning or laughter of love on the sea

So humbles the heart into worship that knows not or doubts if it be

As the first full glory beholds again of the life new-born

That hails and applauds with inaudible music the season of morn.

A day's length since, and it was not: a night's length more, and the sun

Salutes and enkindles a world of delight as a strange world won.

A new life answers and thrills to the kiss of the young strong year,

And the glory we see is as music we hear not, and dream that we hear.

From blossom to blossom the live tune kindles, from tree to tree,

And we know not indeed if we hear not the song of the life we see.

For the first blithe day that beholds it and worships and cherishes cannot but sing With a louder and lustier delight in the sun and the sunlit earth

Than the joy of the days that beheld but the soft green dawn of the slow faint spring

Glad and afraid to be glad, and subdued in a shamefast mirth.

When the first bright knoll of the woodland world laughs out into fragrant light,

The year's heart changes and quickens with sense of delight in desire,

And the kindling desire is one with thanksgiving for utter fruition of sight,

For sight and for sense of a world that the sun finds meet for his lyre.

Music made of the morning that smites from the chords of the mute world song

Trembles and quickens and lightens, unfelt, unbetholden, unheard,

From blossom on blossom that climbs and exults in the strength of the sun grown strong,

And answers the word of the wind of the spring with the sun's own word.

Hard on the skirt of the deep soft copse that spring refashions,

Triumphs and towers to the height of the crown of a wildwood tree

One royal hawthorn, sublime and serene as the joy that impassions

Awe that exults in thanksgiving for sight of the grace we see,

The grace that is given of a god that abides for a season, mysterious

And merciful, fervent and fugitive, seen and unknown and adored:

His presence is felt in the light and the fragrance, elate and imperious,

His laugh and his breath in the blossom are loves, the beloved soul's lord.

For surely the soul if it loves is beloved of the god as a lover

Whose love is not all unaccepted, a worship not utterly vain:

Too full, too deep is the joy that revives for the soul to recover

Yearly, beholding of hope and of memory in sunshine and rain.

III.

Wonder and love stand silent, and stricken at heart and stilled.

But yet is the cup of delight and of worship unpledged and unfilled,

A hand's breadth hence leaps up, laughs out as an angel crowned

A strong full fountain of flowers overflowing above and around.

The boughs and the blossoms in triumph salute with adoring mirth

The womb that bare them, the glad green mother, the sunbright earth,

Downward swooping, as song subsides into silence, none

May hear what sound is the word's they speak to the brooding sun.

None that hearken may hear: man may but pass and adore,

And humble his heart in thanksgiving for joy that is now no more.

And sudden, afrown and ahead of him, joy is alive and afame

On the shrine whose incense is given of the god-head, again the same.

Pale and pure as a maiden secluded in secret and cherished with fear,

One sweet glad hawthorn smiles as it shrinks under shelter, screened

By two strong brethren whose bounteous blossom outsoars it, year after year,

While earth still cleaves to the live spring's breast as a babe unweaned.

Never was amaranth fairer in fields where heroes of old found rest,

Never was asphodel sweeter: but here they endure not long,

Though ever the sight that salutes them again and adores them awhile is blest,

And the heart is a hymn, and the sense is a soul, and the soul is a song.

Alone on a dyke's trenched edge, and afar from the blossoming wildwood's verge,

Laughs and lightens a sister, triumphal in love-lit pride;

Clothed round with the sun, and inviolate: her blossoms exult as the springtide surge,

When the wind and the dawn enkindle the snows of the shoreward tide.

Hardly the worship of old that rejoiced as it knelt in the vision

Shown of the God new-born whose breath is the spirit of spring

Hailed ever with love more strong and defiant of death's derision

A joy more perfect than here we mourn for as May takes wing.

Time gives it and takes it again and restores it :
the glory, the wonder,
The triumph of lustrous blossom that makes of
the steep sweet bank.
One visible marvel of music inaudible, over and
under,
Attuned as in heaven, pass hence and return for
the sun to thank.
The stars and the sun give thanks for the glory
bestowed and beheld,
For the gladness they give and rejoice in, the
night and the dawn and the day:
But nought they behold when the world is aflower
and the season is golden
Makes answer as meet and as sweet as the flower
that itself is May.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. SAMPSON Low & Co.'s announcements for the autumn include the *Times* History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1900,—Britain's Austral Empire, forty photogravures from portraits and drawings by Mr. Percy F. S. Spence,—Van Dyck: Fifty Photogravures of Paintings exhibited at Antwerp,—The Inhabitants of the Philippines, by Mr. Frederic H. Sawyer,—Gas Engine Construction, a practical treatise by H. V. A. Parsell, jun., and Arthur J. Weed,—Part II. of Textile Machinery: Recent Improvements, by E. A. Posselt,—a new edition of The Manufacture of Vinegar, Cider, and Fruit Wines, &c., by W. T. Braunt,—The Columbian and Venezuelan Republics, by William L. Scruggs, Minister of the United States to Columbia and to Venezuela,—Ceylon and its Great Tea Industry, by H. W. Cave,—An Old Man's Holidays, by the Amateur Angler,—Shadowings, by Lafcadio Hearn,—Health and Condition in the Active and the Sedentary, cheaper (fifth) edition, by Nathaniel Edward Yorke-Davies,—Sailing Alone around the World, by Capt. Joshua Slocum, with illustrations by Thomas Fogarty and George Varian,—and Famous Novels of the Sea: The Two Admirals, by Fenimore Cooper; The Green Hand, by G. Cupples; Tom Cringle's Log; Midshipman Easy; Moby Dick, by Herman Melville; and The Wreck of the Grosvenor, by Mr. Clark Russell.

THE NOTTINGHAM REGISTERS.

124, Chancery Lane.

In your notice of 'Nottingham Marriage Registers' your reviewer complains of the lack of an index. How often in a serial work an index should be given is a matter of expediency and discretion. It is open to argument that you should thoroughly index each weekly number of the *Athenæum*. Most of us approve your editorial discretion, which gives us an index each six months. Personally I prefer a twelve months' index. Your reviewer's final suggestion that the present generation will be in their graves before the work is completed is very misleading, as the following figures indicate. In Notts, since 1898, I have printed the marriages of 36 parishes, and hope to print about 10 more before this century finishes—i.e., 46 registers in about two and a half years. There are in Notts only about 180 ancient parishes. In Gloucestershire, with 280 parishes, since 1897, I have printed 42 parish registers, many of them very lengthy ones. I regard my progress as slow, but even at this slow rate I hope to finish Nottinghamshire in six or seven years at the longest, and Gloucestershire (a more populous district) in a slightly longer period. With a little more support I could finish them in half the time. But transcribers and subscribers are required. These are discouraged by your critic's suggestion that the completion of the work will be inordinately delayed, and that until it is finished the registers in a temporarily unindexed condition are almost useless. To have the registers printed at all in any systematic form is a boon which a few years ago

would have been regarded as a wholly utopian hope. I think I may state it as a fact that had the issue of concurrent indexes been a necessary condition of printing my registers, not one of the 150 or so I have already issued would have appeared. It may interest you to know that I am now actually printing registers in eight counties, viz., Shropshire (through the Register Society of that county), Notts, Glos, Norfolk, Somerset, Hants, Worcester, and Cornwall, while Bucks, Hunts, and Warwickshire will appear as soon as the minimum number of subscribers are received.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

* * Whilst grateful for the valuable genealogical work that Mr. Phillimore has done, and has induced others to do, in the printing of registers, we are still convinced that it would be far better, more generally useful, and likely to bring in more subscribers, if each parish register had its own index. The trouble or cost would be comparatively small. It would be of much more practical use if Mr. Phillimore requested his sub-editors to index rather than to write meagre accounts of the parish church whose register is being printed. To suggest, as a comparison with indexing the registers of a parish, the indexing of each number of the *Athenæum*, shows a lack of the sense of proportion. Valuable as an index to the registers of a whole county may be at the end of "six or seven years" (a most sanguine estimate), a projected final index of this character does not in the slightest degree do away with the urgent call for an index to each parish. It is as if the readers of *Notes and Queries* were to wait six years for the issue of an index to a complete series, without having meanwhile any index for each completed volume.

THE ITALIAN AND ENGLISH BOOKS OF FORTUNE.

ENGLISH literature of the sixteenth century is so frequently translated from or based on Italian originals that it becomes habitual to the student of the period to refer back new books or ideas to some possible Southern source. When, some time ago, I put together in these pages all that I had been able to glean concerning the English 'Booke of Fortune' owned by Capt. Cox in 1575,* I hoped that some scholar would be able to add further details. None have as yet come to hand.

But Mr. Ellis gave me a valuable suggestion that it might have been borrowed from the 'Triumpho di Fortuna' of Sigismondo Fanti, 1527. At first sight there seems nothing in common, but Fanti's book is so interesting, not only in itself, but in relation to astrological beliefs and fortune-telling methods of the period, that it seems worth while analyzing it before comparing it with its more modest English successor.

Little is known of the author. He was born at Fano towards the close of the fifteenth century. Apostolo Leno says that he was not only a poet, but a philosopher and mathematician. He published an Italian grammar in four books at Venice in 1514, and other works are believed to have been written by him. He is, however, chiefly known by the 'Triumpho di Fortuna.' According to 'La Biographie Universelle' it is written in the style of Marcolini, and Brunet compares it to the 'Sorti di Lorenzo Spirito.'

Rare as the book now is, there is one copy in the British Museum and another in Mr. Huth's collection. It is in folio, and profusely illustrated. The larger illustrations are high-class work, both in conception and manipulation, but the smaller that appear among the demandos and quatrains seem to be by another hand, and are crude little cuts fit for chap-book literature. The title-page is entirely covered with a rich alle-

gorical frontispiece. Atlas supports the globe, but a good angel on the one hand and an evil angel on the other turn it by a wrench. It is surmounted by a figure in Papal robes and tiara turning his back on "Voluptas" and facing "Virtus." The signs of the zodiac encircle the globe. To the left an athlete holds a dice-box and a philosopher an astrolabe. A large solar clock of twenty-four hours adorns a cathedral tower to the right of the picture. A canal runs in front of the scene, on which floats a gondola. A square frame cuts into the water, on which are plain initials, generally believed to be I. M., but they seem to me more like T. M. The Count Cicognara thinks that the I. M. on the tablet may be the mark of Giovanni Bonconsigli, who also bore the name of Marescalco, but he admits that there is nothing to support this conjecture. Nagler says that the initials are those of an unknown Venetian artist. On the reverse is the licence granted by Clement VII. on July 3rd, 1526, and the *privilegio solum*, &c., granted November 19th the same year.

After an introduction, the author goes through the rules for working and applying the tables, giving with each rule sundry examples to illustrate its application. Marco Guazza then addresses one sonnet to the reader and another to the city of Ferrara, in praise of the author. The next page gives the "Tavola del Triomphò di Fortuna," in which the author adds to the sub-title "Come per astrologia da Mercurio Vannullo Romano, Fedelmente esposita opera utilissima et iocosa." Then follow seventy-two questions of the kind usually asked by those who wish to know their future, "Domando Primo. In che tempo si de cominciar la guerra o fare il fatto d'arme." The questioner is directed in the first place "Va alla Fortuna d'Oriente alla lettera A," under which letter are given further directions. After six dozen similar questions, a description is given, "Della Significazione delle Figure, documento primo." A key follows. Four spirited woodcuts appear on each page, representing Fortuna de Oriente, Fortuna de Occidente, F. de Septentrione, F. de Austro, F. de Aquilone, F. de Africo, F. de Cauro, F. de Euro, &c.; and three further pages representing the great Italian houses.

Next follows a series of what the author calls "Carta." On each page are two wheels, the one above containing a representation of its title, surrounded by ciphers, dice, and directions; the one below containing a horoscope, which probably fixes the natal hour, and further directions. The upper corners contain on either side a bust, and the lower spaces full-length representations of distinguished individuals, whose names are always given. Some of the figures are very fine indeed. They do not seem associated in any way with the "Rota" round which they are grouped; and as the woodcuts are frequently repeated, associated with different names, only a very generalized idea of the character is rendered possible.

The selection of the people illustrated is interesting, and would of itself have merited attention were there space. They represent all distinguished people of the time or of history, a sort of 'Who's Who' in Venice, 1527. The first two are Campiello and Lucio Tarquino. Alexander the Great and Cleopatra are paired. Most of the Greek philosophers, the Roman generals and writers are mentioned, Italian poets and the characters from their works, such as Orlando, Rinaldo, and Griselda. Painters, sculptors, and architects are fully represented, and well-known women such as Portia Bruta. Some odd pairs are worked out, as "Attila, Flagellum Dei, and Helizabeth Regina," who seems to have been an astrologer. Lancilotto famoso, Mandville, and some other names suggest Britain.

The "Rota" seem almost named by chance. They run in the following order: Rota del Liofante, del Camello, della Giraffa, della Panthera, del Bufalo, del Cervo, del Cavallo, del

* *Athenæum*, May 19th, p. 625.

Asino, del Dracone, del Cocodrillo, del Lupo, del Porcospino, della Lepora, della Capra, del Cane, della Simia, del Hidra, della Testudine, della Rana, della Balena (a whale drawn with a trunk and tusks like an elephant), del Delfino, della Sirena, del Aquila, del Struzzo, del Grifona, della Ciconia, del Cigno, delle Equo Volante, del Pavone, del Barbaglianni, del Gallo, del Vespettiglione, della Palma, del Pino, del Giglio, della Corona, del Triangolo, della Lira, della Ara, della Scala, della Sagitta, del Bombardo, della Balestra, Rota di Cepheo, di Orione, di Vulcano, del Dio Baco, del Coro, del Dio Damore, della Luxuria, della Accidia, della Invidia, della Suberbia, della Ira, della Gramatica, della Rettorica, della Dialetica, della Arismetica, della Musica, della Geometria, della Astrologia, della Speranza, della Carita, della Prudentia, della Temperantia, della Fortezza, della Justicia (Justice is crowned, has her eyes open, and bears scales in one hand and a sword in the other). The last is "Rota della Fortuna."

Then comes a change in the pictures. Instead of two wheels, one circle occupies the centre of each page, but the surrounding figures remain in similar groups: the Sphera del Paradiso, di Saturno, di Jove, di Marte, del Sole, di Venere, di Mercurio, della Luna, del Ariete, di Tauro, di Gemini, di Cancro, di Leone, di Virgine, di Libra, di Scorpione, di Sagittario, di Capricorno, del Aquario, di Pesce, del Ursus Maior, di Boetes, di Herchule, di Casiopeia, del Andromeda, de Perseo, di Serpentario, del Auriga, di Fiuma, della Nave di Phillipide, del Foco, de Laere, di Lacqua, della Terra, de Linferno.

The last section of the book contains the replies to the 72 questions, worked according to the rules given through the tables and wheels and spheres. Each folio gives, in the name of some astrologer, 22 quatrains, 11 on each side, illustrated by the roughest of woodcuts contained in frames, with astrological figures: Atlanti degli Astrologi, Albategno Astrologo, Dorothio, Abadon, Ptolomeo, Haly, Azoroen, Beheco, Albumasar, Alphragano, Alchindo, Alcabito, Zael, Hermeti, Leopoldo, Thebit, Guido Bonato, Albulather, Julio Firmico, Hiparco, Ragiel, Peccatrice, Anthiesis, Haomar, Messehala, Accebari, Ullilio, Iginius, Zephar, Almeguerra, Alhasen, Zaradest, Alfayat, Alfadal, Atabari, Herdedi, Bianchino, Alfonso Rege, Plenio Romano, Pietro d' Abano, Ceco Dascoli, Joanne de Monte Regio, Zacuto, Nufil, Albumadi, Hericos, Harzeth, Tanticos, Conofil, Alhezen, Mahomaht, Azaroni, Tisil, Hyrechyno, Noci, Alyhar, Merphil, Alazimini, Joffie, Azarafat, Alhazel Licha. With these are mingled some learned women: Sybilla Persica, Sybilla Cumana, S. Tiburtina, S. Delfica, S. Samia, S. Troiana, S. Frigia, S. Europa, S. Amalthea, S. Erithrea, and "Helizabeth Regina, Astrologa."

The last page is interesting. It contains an explanation of the signs used, and the colophon:

"Imprese in la inclita Cite de Venegia per Agostin de Portese, nel anno del Virginio parto M.D.XXVII. nel mese di Genaro, ad instantia di Jacomo Giunta Mercantata Florentino. Con il privilegio di Clemente Papa VII. et del Senato Veneto, a requisitione di L'Autore, come appare nelli suoi registra. Cum gratia et Privilegio."

There is a remarkable note of the register also given, such as I have not seen elsewhere:

"Registro AA. BB. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. IJ. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. Tutti sono quaderni eccetto AA. chi è terno et BB. P. & Q. che sono Quinterni."

A frame encloses a device and large letters I.A., which I can explain no better than the initials on the frontispiece.

It is very probable that all the followers of the Italian Renaissance were acquainted with the book, but there does not seem to have been any English reproduction, or there would surely have been some allusion to it. A mere translation would fail without

the illustrations. It is quite possible that Sir Thomas More may have seen Fanti's 'Triumpho di Fortuna,' that he or some of his friends had meditated a translation, and that for this he wrote the verses which he entitles the 'Preface to the Book of Fortune.' But it is evident that it had not been completed during Sir Thomas More's lifetime. The English 'Booke of Fortune,' 1557, does not appear to have been illustrated, or some reference would have been made to this either in the Stationers' Registers or Clavel's Catalogue. The lack of illustrations would of itself necessitate a fundamental change in the character of the book. Strict attention to judicial astrology would, in consequence, have to be waived. But beyond this distinction the English book bears some slight resemblances to the Italian other than the similar desire of satisfying the hunger of the people for news of their future. The Italian book was suited to its folio size because of its illustrations; the English 'Booke of Fortune' was also folio, an unusual size for works of the kind in this country; the allusion to learned men, to the "juries," as they are called, seems natural when one has seen the Italian lists; and the replies are given in groups of quatrains in both volumes. It seems to me, however, that the Italian served more as a suggestion than as a copy or even model. Fanti had written for a cultured public; the unknown author of the English 'Booke of Fortune' attempted to make his verses intelligible and interesting to the larger simpler public for which he catered. There are few references to astrology, such as continually appear in Fanti:

Le errante stelle e del quanto il signore
Giro, dinotata quando il sommo Giove
In cha reggia con Mercurio si trove
Rico seral e non con pucco honore.

"Haly Astrologo," f. 61, vi.

But, on the other hand, there are English lines not unlike, in sense and measure, to

Quando finito haura l'ottava sphaera
Il longo corso per estremo effetto
La macchina del ciel convien che pera.
Se li Astronomi ne hanno el vero detto,
"Albatabar Astrologo," f. 81, vi.

One does not see how the replies were fitted to the questions in the English version as is made so plain in Fanti's book. But the English 'Booke of Fortune' has lost both its introduction and early pages. It is very probable that a few simple rules, after the Italian model, might have been applied to the throw of dice, modified by the hour of birth, the rank and sex of the inquirer, so as to find in one of the verses something intelligible and amusing enough to serve as a reply. The taste for astrology pervaded the century even in England. There are many translations of books on the subject, there are many references to people who got into trouble by prying too deeply into such mysteries. To many a book of the nature of Fanti's might have seemed dangerous; but the simpler English version might have passed without notice as merely an effort to amuse, and therefore it seems quite reasonable to suppose that Capt. Cox's 'Booke of Fortune' represented for English people Fanti's 'Triumpho di Fortuna.'

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

'AULD LANG SYNE.'

THE supplementary verses of 'Auld Lang syne' and the 'Banks o' Doon,' contributed by Mr. Harold Young from the song-book referred to, will not, I think, be accepted as genuine—quite irrespective of the merit of the poetry—without good evidence, for the following reasons:—(1) Burns heard sung in the streets of Dumfries songs attributed to him which he repudiated; (2) immediately after his death his musical publisher, James Johnson, was imposed upon, and the last volume of the *Scots Musical Museum*, issued in 1803, contains several spurious songs; (3) Currie inserted several songs in the first edition of his 'Works of Burns,' 1800, which were excluded from

subsequent editions; and (4) quite a crop of minor Scottish vernacular poets flourished in the twenty-five years following 1790, who imitated and represented Burns. Among these were John Hamilton, Richard Gall, and perhaps Allan Cunningham, a reputed literary forger.

The signature of a "John Anderson, Engraver, 1796," is on a Burns MS. which I have seen. He was a young engraver in the service of James Johnson, the publisher of the *Museum*, and was the author of some vernacular songs printed in the sixth volume of that collection. This may be the Anderson of the firm of Walker & Anderson, who published the collection of songs referred to by Mr. Young.

J. DICK.

WHO WAS "MICROPHILUS"?

ON turning to that almost inexhaustible storehouse of information the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (art. 'Hudson, Jeffery'), we find the following statement: "In 1636 appeared a very small volume, written in honour of Hudson, called 'The New Year's Gift,' which had a euphuistic dedication to Hudson and an engraved portrait of him by J. Droseshout." The title of the book to which this reference, incorrect in minor details, is made, is "The New Yeeres Gift: Presented at Court from the Lady Parvula to the Lord Minimus (commonly called Little Jefferie), Her Majesties servant, with a letter as it was penned in shorthand wherein is proved Little Things are better than Great. Written by Microphilus." This book, though difficult to meet with, especially when perfect with Droseshout's portrait, is so well known by name that, were it not for the fact that the authorship of it always has been and is a matter of speculation, there would be little need to mention it here. The question is, Who was Microphilus? What is the meaning of that note in the *Strawberry Hill* preface: "Amongst the printed books the most curious and rare are 'The New Year's Gift,' written by 'Microphilus' (the dwarf Jeffery Hudson), and presented by him in 1638 to Henrietta, the Queen of Charles I." Walpole's identical copy of the 'New Yeeres Gift' is now in the British Museum, but it bears no facial evidence, so far as I can see, that it was ever presented to Queen Henrietta Maria, nor can the statement in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' that the book contains a dedication to Hudson, euphuistic or otherwise, be supported by reference to the book itself. The dedication is to the giant William Evans, foil to Jeffery, and doorkeeper in the house of the king, one of the three human curiosities of the years that ushered in great events—Evans, 7 ft. 6 in.; Hudson, 18 in. (if any one doubts this let him measure the small-clothes in the Ashmolean), the smallest dwarf that ever was seen or heard of outside the pages of *Paracelsus*; and Old Parr, through whose veins trickled a minim of the elixir of life. Now this dedication to Evans—eulogistic certainly, but not particularly euphuistic—is signed "S. M." and the four verses that follow (two to Microphilus, one to "the author," and the fourth "in Laudem Operis") bear different names, obviously assumed, e.g., T. Little, W. Short, and W. Loe. Again, the "letter as it was penned in shorthand" bears yet another signature, that of "the sworne servant of your Honours perfections, Parvula," who, to make confusion worse, appends this postscript:—

"If the great Length of my letter hath molested your more serious affaires you may thence gather the convenience of little; and yet that it might not displease I appointed it (by my servant Microphilus) to be written in your owne hand."

This, taken in conjunction with the preface written over the signature Microphilus, makes it as certain as anything can be which is unsupported by direct evidence that Microphilus, whoever he was, was the author of the whole book; and that Microphilus was Jeffery Hudson himself is to my mind more than probable.

Hudson, though surprisingly small in stature, was, according to all accounts, a truculent morsel of anatomy. He shot poor Croft dead in a duel, pistol *versus* squirt, for reflecting on his plentiful lack of inches, and was a sort of universal Court tyrant. "Habet musca suum splenum," as Fuller puts it. That Jeffery had the spleen like other flies is true enough. Add to this a full measure of vanity consequent upon masque-playing, the petting of Court ladies, the flattery of Davenant, Heath, and other authors panting for the "open door," and the wonder of the mob, and we have first-rate material for such a book as 'The New Yeeres Gift,' wherein is proved Little Things are better than Great.' Not a line but what faithfully reflects a virtue or a vice as it was in Jeffery Hudson. The dwarf spits and scratches in the preface by way of warning those about Court circles to abstain from meddling with Microphilus. That he had considerable wit, as the word was then understood, is apparent in Parvula's letter:—

"But perhaps you may demand, Is a little wit better than a great wit? or a little estate better than a great estate, or a little honesty better than great honesty?"

The special pleaders of the Temple, grown grey within its walls, might well have racked their brains to avoid this inconvenient rejoinder, proof against everything but sophistry, the great bottler-up of considered arguments. Yet Microphilus escapes as effectually as they, and proceeds with his self-glorification consistently enough to the end. It was like him; the whole book is very like him, and it is, in my opinion, far more likely that he wrote it than not. But almost every one who has written about or referred to 'The New Yeeres Gift' has been contradicted by somebody else, not in so many words, certainly, but casually, and as if by accident, so that the truth is hard to find. An item of intelligence, curious rather than material, may be presented. Five of the 'Dictionary of National Biography's' "very small volumes" placed one above the other would have reached to the topmost hair of Hudson's head. The cryptogramists should give pause.

J. H. SLATER.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The great Exhibition, which the cheap and irresponsible press of England have been declaring a failure when it is certainly nothing of the sort, so overshadows every topic in Paris that a pleasant little tribute to Balzac on Saturday and Sunday last is in peril of oblivion. A small number of authors and admirers of the author of 'La Comédie Humaine' celebrated his *cinquanteenaire* by holding a conference in the Pavillon Rodin, and on Sunday they again foregathered, on this occasion at the corner of the Rues Berryer and Balzac, where a plaque has been placed to his honour, and afterwards paid a visit to some souvenirs of the great writer now in the possession of Madame S. de Rothschild. The itinerary also included a visit of the "balzaciens"—a new word with an unlovely appearance—to the Villa des Jardies, at Ville d'Avray, a charming little village near Paris, and quite unknown to the average tourist. Balzac occupied the Villa des Jardies for some years, and it is additionally interesting from the fact that Gambetta died there.

It cannot be said that literary men are without honour in France, as the new list of decorations clearly proves. It may be urged that the system in France is not without its disadvantages, but it is distinctly better than no system at all. The honours cost the Government nothing, and may not assist much in working off the dead stock of a writer's early books or an artist's unsold canvases, but the distinction is gratifying all the same. The artists, literary men, &c., whose names appear in the long list published a few days ago, and most of whose

names are nearly as well known in England as in France, are as follows: Grand Croix, A. A. E. Hébert and C. J. B. E. Guillaume, artists. Grand Officier, F. J. H. de Lacaze-Duthiers, V. Sardou, J. L. Gérôme, and Carrolus-Duran; E. Frémiet, sculptor. Commandeur, L. Halévy; L. B. G. Paul Larroumet; A. P. Roll; E. L. Barrias, sculptor; J. C. Chaplain, graveur en médailles; and J. A. E. Vaudremer, architect. Officier, Paul Hervieu; E. A. Bichat, the *doyen* of the Faculté des Sciences at the Nancy University; Marcel Prevost, the novelist; H. F. Latour, F. Roybet, V. J. B. B. Binet, E. Carrrière, A. P. Dawant, and E. M. G. Dubufe, the last six artists; E. A. Boisseau and G. Gardet, sculptors; A. N. Normand, President of the Institut for the year 1900; and E. Baumgart, administrateur of the national manufactory at Sèvres. Chevalier, E. Dreyfus-Brissac, formerly editor of the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement*; Mesdames C. Royer and J. Loiseau, both *femmes de lettres*; René Bazin, H. Bérenger, Charles de Berkeley, three well-known men of letters; P. Bonnefon and Henri Bouchot, equally well known as librarians and as authors; not to mention a score or more artists and sculptors whose names and work have not yet reached this country.

The Congrès International de Bibliographie was held in the Palais du Congrès, an imposing-looking structure in the Exhibition itself. The subject which excited the greatest amount of discussion was the eternal one of classification, on which the most varied views prevailed, and on which it was agreed that no vote should be taken. The "adherents" who took part in the discussions were chiefly French and Belgians, a few Germans and a stray Englishman or two putting in an appearance. W. ROBERTS.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION. THE WELSH COLLECTIONS.

Now that two volumes of the Welsh section of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners' Reports have at length appeared, almost simultaneously with the first instalment of the descriptive catalogue of Welsh MSS. in the British Museum, issued under the auspices of the Cymrodorion Society, students of the history, language, and literature of the ancient principality will feel that something is being done to meet their wants.

At the same time it must not be supposed that these excellent calendars will be found to contain any very important additions to the sources of information already known to us. The day is long past when sensational discoveries of private manuscripts or historical records were to be made by any intelligent antiquary, but there is compensation to be found in the scientific treatment of manuscript sources by modern scholars. In this way nothing could be more admirable than the style of Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans's work for the Commission as it is presented to us in these volumes, the general introduction to which has been wisely postponed until the conclusion of the present series.

But if nothing of supreme importance has been discovered, Mr. Evans was fully justified in calling attention to the originality and interest of a Welsh narrative of political events in England and on the Continent during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. The author of this narrative was a Welshman, whose residence at Calais gave him special facilities for acquiring information. Curiously enough, this is not the only intelligence which has been received from this quarter, and the approaching publication of Calais news-letters for a slightly earlier period has already been announced.

Another interesting note is found in the editor's description of the famous Black Book of Chirk, which contains the earliest codex of the laws of Howell Da. Some portion of the text is, however, imperfect, but Mr. Evans has

been able to supply the missing folios from a very faithful transcript, and he now announces the publication of a complete text in facsimile through the Clarendon Press. These codices were sadly misused in the official edition of the 'Laws and Institutes of Wales,' as we might have expected from Prof. Liebermann's masterly corrections of the imperfections in the parallel edition of the 'Anglo-Saxon Laws.' Decidedly for such precious remains as these we should not be content to rely upon an eclectic text. In paying a deserved tribute to the patient industry of the later transcriber, whose labours have enabled the restoration of the original codex to be effected, Mr. Evans is moved to make some strong remarks upon what we can scarcely believe to be a characteristic egotism of our modern scholarship:—

"Let us nevertheless revere the memory of this one faithful soul who was content to be a mere copyist, carefully eliminating the personal equation, and suppressing that inordinate love of 'airing knowledge' which impels so many of the 'learned' to tamper with texts, to empty themselves in irrelevant comments, and to crowd their foot-notes with references they have not verified."

Amongst the historical manuscripts in the great Peniarth collection we notice what can be nothing less than a new text of the 'Annales Cambriae,' in the sense that it was apparently unused for the edition of that famous Welsh chronology in the Rolls Series. It would certainly be interesting to know something more of the date and value of this version. In close proximity to this piece we find another copy originally described as 'Chronicon Cambriae,' but which is evidently a modern transcript of the B text of the 'Annals' preserved on the fly-leaves of an Exchequer volume. This is followed in Mr. Evans's calendar by a supplementary chronology, which in the Welsh transcript is wrongly dated as containing the years 1147 to 1298. Apparently the seventeenth-century transcriber took his initial date from the first entry in a fly-leaf which begins with the year 1149; but this is only the second page of the Exchequer MS., and the chronology really begins with the mission of St. Augustine. Moreover, the first portion of this chronology is of a general historical character, and Welsh notices begin abruptly, in a new hand, with the year 1243.

It is scarcely possible to describe the very miscellaneous nature of the contents of these precious collections. Here we have a list of Welsh sheriffs or the order of an Elizabethan Eisteddfod, and there a Welsh rendering of an ode of Horace or a recipe for curing the sciatica. But these are not all in Welsh. For example, we find a curious and decidedly potent recipe "For to take fowlis with a manes handes," which is to be effected by mashing the seeds of henbane, "popys," lettuce, and "hemlockys."

There are also, as we might have expected, a large number of pedigrees in these collections, on the subject of which the editor makes some entertaining, but rather cynical reflections. At least his dictum that "it does seem as if reason took its leave of every genealogist sooner or later" will scarcely be admitted by a large section of antiquarian students.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FREDERIC W. MYERS, the President of the Society for Psychical Research, is going to bring out a volume on 'Human Personality after Death.' Mr. Myers has long had a hankering after ghostly visitations, and has spent trouble and time in trying to test the evidence for apparitions. Among other subjects treated of in his book are, it seems, hysteria, genius, sleep, dreams, hypnotism, crystal-gazing, automatic writing, trance, possession, and ecstasy.

THE place of honour in the September number of the *Cornhill Magazine* is filled by an article on Goya, from the pen of Mrs. Margaret L. Woods. A fresh instalment is furnished of 'The Isle of Unrest,' and the other fiction in the number consists of 'Up at the 'Lotments,' by M. E. Francis, and 'Through Fire and Water,' by Frank T. Bullen. There are short poems by Mr. A. D. Godley and Miss Nora Hopper, entitled respectively 'Times and Manners' and 'The Pisky Gleaner.' Mr. W. J. Fletcher contributes an article on Sir Thomas Troubridge, and Mr. Michael MacDonagh tells the story of O'Connell's duel with D'Esterre. There are articles on 'Feasts and Fiction,' by Mr. Garrett Fisher, and 'Fishes and their Meals,' by A. G. Afalo; while Mr. Hesketh Prichard writes of sport and life in the Scotch islands of the north in a sketch entitled 'Under Colder Stars.'

THE August *Blackwood* has run out of print. The September number, which will contain the conclusion of Capt. Haldane's graphic narrative 'How We Escaped from Pretoria,' will be published on the 30th. The principal contents include an account by Sir Herbert Maxwell of his experiences while salmon fishing at Romsdal, in Norway, entitled 'The Valley of Enchantment'; 'After Wild Geese in Manitoba,' by Mr. Hanbury Williams; and a song by the author of 'Father O'Flynn,' named 'Roddy Mor the Rover.'

MR. FISHER UNWIN has now in the press a companion volume to his 'How to Read the War News from South Africa.' It is apparent that such books are welcome to the intelligent reader of war news, and the new volume is entitled 'How to Read the Chinese War News.' It will supply information with regard to Chinese statesmen, soldiers, and customs, and details of the foreign element in China as personified in ministers, traders, soldiers, &c. The book will be published shortly.

A CONTRACT has been signed in the United States for the prompt publication of a posthumous novel by Mr. David Dwight Wells, of Norwich, Connecticut. Two volumes, entitled 'His Lordship's Leopard' and 'Her Ladyship's Elephant,' by the same author, have become popular on both sides of the Atlantic. The new volume will be entitled 'Parlous Times,' and is a longer and more serious essay in fiction than either of the prior publications. The late Mr. D. D. Wells was popular in London when he served as Second Secretary in Mr. Bayard's Embassy. We record his decease a few months ago.

COUNT LÜTZOW, the author of various works on Bohemian literature and history, is engaged on a translation of Komensky's 'Labyrinth of the World.' This allegory bears much resemblance in matter and manner to Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and Count Lützow's book will have an interesting preface calling attention to this and other points. The Bohemian author's work was first printed in 1631 in Czech, though written eight years earlier, while Komensky was still a young man. He was in England for some time during the Protectorate. The first part of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was published in 1678, and was written in Bedford Gaol, where the author

suffered twelve years' imprisonment. At the end of the 'Holy War' Bunyan has a rhyming vindication of his 'Pilgrim' from the charge of plagiarism, beginning with the lines

Some say the 'Pilgrim's Progress' is not mine,
Insinuating as if I would shine
In name and fame by the worth of another,
Like some made rich by robbing of their brother.

But he indicates no one source from which he was said to have drawn. Komensky's 'Labyrinth' is on a much smaller scale than the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. have in the press a volume of essays, military and political, by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, chips from the workshop of a student of "war and policy." Most of the papers have been contributed in recent years to reviews and magazines. An elaborate study of the American Civil War is new. The essays fall into five groups, treating respectively of subjects bearing upon military history, the art of war, problems of British policy, national defence, and the South African war. This volume will be published simultaneously by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. in New York.

THE second volume of the 'History of British India,' by the late Sir W. W. Hunter, will be issued by Messrs. Longman in the autumn.

A SMALL private society, consisting of some half a dozen Welsh bibliophiles, has been formed for the purpose of printing, for a very limited circulation, some of the more interesting, but hitherto unpublished, Welsh poetry of the Tudor and Stuart periods. A beginning has already been made with some Elizabethan love poems, which are of a description almost unique in Welsh literature.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A., is engaged in the preparation of a revised and enlarged edition in two volumes of his 'History of the Diocese of St. Asaph—General, Cathedral, and Parochial,' which was first published some twenty-five years ago. It is intended that the new edition, which in the first instance is to be issued in parts, should contain a considerable amount of additional matter, and a much larger number of illustrations, including most of the churches, especially such as possess features of any archaeological interest.

MR. SELOUS is going to gratify his admirers with another volume, to be called 'Sport and Travel East and West.'

WE understand that the next volume published by the Special Inquiries Department of the Board of Education will include an account of the efficient preparatory schools in Great Britain.

MR. SAMUEL BUTLER's translation of the *Odyssey* is promised by Messrs. Longman this autumn. The same publishers are going to bring out a new volume by Dr. Gross, of Harvard, who is already favourably known in this country by his studies on British municipal history. The title will be 'The Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times down to the Battle of Bosworth Field.'

A MEMORIAL has been sent to the Duke of Devonshire drawing attention to the fact that the various classes of unendowed

schools—private, proprietary, and preparatory—are without any direct representation of their special needs and interests on the Consultative Committee. It is hoped that one or two additions to the Committee may be announced before the date appointed for its first meeting.

In order to meet the offer of the Duke of Northumberland to build a new secondary school for the town of Alnwick, and the decision of the County Council that they can only recognize one such school in the town, it is understood that the Free-men's Council of Alnwick will consent to the absorption of the existing Borough School.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution the sum of 112*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-nine members and widows.

THE Volney gold medal, offered annually by the Institut de France for the best work on comparative philology, has been awarded to M. A. Calassanti-Motylinsky, Director of the Medersa of Constantine, for an essay entitled 'Le Djebel Nefousa.' There were five other competitors. Last year, when nine essays were sent in, the prize was awarded to M. Georges Mohl, of the University of Prague. Essays for next year's competition must be sent in before April 1st, 1901.

THE yearly assembly of the Swiss Historical "Verein der Fünf Orte" will be held at Schwyz on August 27th. Herr Ochsner, the Kanzeleidirektor of the Canton, will read a paper upon the Capuchin Paul Styger; and the secretary of the Canton—a member of the same ancient historical family—will lecture upon the trade guilds, the curious hereditary "Bruderschaften," and the inner commercial policy of the Canton of Schwyz since the sixteenth century.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE may now be numbered amongst the few famous men to whom monuments have been erected during their lifetime. Prof. Fuchs lately delivered a lecture upon the philosopher and his teaching at Coire, in the Grisons, which so impressed the hearers that a resolution was passed to set up a "Denkstein" in honour of Nietzsche at Sils-Maria, in the Engadine, a place where Nietzsche resided for a long period before the sad darkening of his intellect.

THE supplemental volume to Dr. Hatch's 'Concordance to the Septuagint' will occupy two parts. The first to be published will contain the long-promised concordance to the proper names. The second part will contain (1) a short concordance showing the Hebrew equivalents to the Greek in the lately discovered fragments of Ecclesiasticus; (2) a concordance to the additional words to be found in the Hexaplaric fragments which have come to light since the publication of the original work, including the fragments shortly to be published by Dr. Mercati, of the Vatican Library; and (3) an index to the Hebrew of the whole work. This second part, it is hoped, will be ready next year.

THE decease is announced of Mr. Burns Begbie, sheriff clerk of Kinross and a grandnephew of the poet. He wrote a history of Lochleven, and a memoir of his grandmother, Isabel Burns, the poet's sister.

"THE AMATEUR ANGLER" is going to favour the public with another instalment of his experiences.

THE death is announced last Saturday night of M. Albert Samain, the author of some charming poems known only to a few. He was but forty years of age.

THE "Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française," by MM. Hatzfeld, Darmesteter and Thomas, which obtained the Grand Prix Jean Reynaud from the Institut, has been awarded the Grand Prix of the Exhibition.

MR. ROWLAND PROTHERO takes exception to the statement in our review of the fourth volume of the "Byron Letters" that, in dealing with the poetical epistle "My dear Mr. Murray," he misses an annotator's legitimate opportunity by not telling his readers that "Galley" is Henry Gally Knight, the author of "Alashtar," &c. The ground of complaint is that his having done so elsewhere in the work is ignored. We gladly acquit so excellent an editor of the graver charge; but surely he might at least have given at p. 191 a reference to the note of two lines at p. 164 which explains the allusion.

THERE are no Parliamentary Papers this week.

SCIENCE

CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

Inorganic Evolution as studied by Spectrum Analysis. By Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)—In this volume the talented author has given an account of his most recent researches into the chemistry of the stars, and of some questions and hypotheses which have grown out of them. It is prefaced by a short, but clear statement of the principles and methods of spectrum analysis, of the earlier steps and difficulties, and of the recent position of the whole subject. This preliminary matter is an abstract of some of his former publications, especially "The Meteoritic Hypothesis" and "The Sun's Place in Nature." This is followed by an account of evidence recently accumulated by others and by the author bearing on the dissociation hypothesis—evidence derived from the spectra of stars at different temperatures, evidence from "series" spectra, from the "shifting" of lines, from magnetic perturbation, and evidence from Sir William Crookes's patient and conclusive fractionation work on yttria, by which he found at least five constituents in yttrium. The objections to the dissociation hypothesis are then discussed, and for the most part satisfactorily disposed of. The latter part of the book is devoted to showing how these studies concerning dissociation of the elements bear on the question of the evolution of the chemical elements, and how, especially, the spectral changes in the hottest stars are evidence of such evolution and best enable us to study it. In the hottest stars the simplest elements—hydrogen, helium, and asterium—are found, and possibly lithium; also magnesium, calcium, and silicon. In less hot stars elements with higher atomic weights and with more complicated spectra appear, and in the cooler stars this is still more marked. It is pointed out that organic evolution, which could only take place within a very limited range of temperature, say 50° C., occupies little more than a mere point in the time required by inorganic evolution, for the temperature of the hottest stars must approach 30,000° C., and that of the coolest about 3,500° C. There are three suggested ways of inorganic evolution—(a) by polymerization,

that is, by combination of like chemical molecules, similar to that which occurs in the olefine series of hydrocarbons; (b) by the combination of dissimilar chemical molecules; and (c) by the gradual building up of physical complexes from similar particles associated with the presence of electricity; that is a development of the ionic theory. This last conception seems to account for known facts better and more completely than the first two chemical theories, partly because on the ionic theory several first forms may be imagined, and from these new forms may be evolved along parallel lines, and also by intercrossing. It is perhaps of interest in comparing organic and inorganic evolution to note that the intensely complicated molecules of organized structures, whether vegetable or animal, are all built up of chemical elements of low atomic weight, the heaviest atom being that of iron with an atomic weight of 56; most compounds of elements with higher atomic weights are detrimental to the life of organisms evolved in the ways which have taken place on this planet. Sir Norman Lockyer's new book will be read with interest not only by those specially interested in spectrum analysis, but by a far wider circle interested in philosophical speculation. It contains over forty good illustrations.

Flesh Foods, with Methods for their Chemical, Microscopical, and Bacteriological Examination. By C. Ainsworth Mitchell. (Griffin & Co.)—This is a practical handbook for inspectors, analysts, and medical men. Mr. Mitchell has collected, and in most cases summarized, records of investigations scattered through English and foreign scientific books and periodicals. We are pleased to say that the author gives full references to the original papers; this greatly increases the value of his handbook. The subjects treated of include the structure and chemical composition of muscular fibre, of connective tissue, and of the blood, flesh, and fat of different animals, the preservation of flesh, the composition and analysis of sausages, which occupies twenty pages, and deals with the detection of horseflesh, the proteids of flesh, meat extracts, cooking and its effects, poisonous flesh, animal parasites, the bacteriological examination, and finally, the extraction and separation of ptomaines. The author has done his work carefully, and the result is a compilation which will be most useful to the classes for whom it is intended; it is illustrated with about sixty woodcuts, and possesses a very good index.

THE MATHEMATICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

In December, 1898, a circular was sent to mathematicians announcing that, in conformity with the decision of the Zurich Congress of 1897, the second international congress of mathematicians would be held in Paris in August, 1900. This was followed by more detailed circulars in December, 1899, and March, 1900. A large gathering was hoped for on this occasion, but various causes combined to keep down the numbers, which finally can hardly have exceeded 250 in all. The first list of members published during the congress shows that about two-fifths came from different parts of France, one ninth from the English-speaking countries, one-ninth from Germany, one-ninth from Italy and Belgium, rather more than two-ninths from other European countries, the few remaining members being from Mexico, South America, and Japan. The languages officially recognized, and admissible in all the sessions, were English, French, German, and Italian; but many members waived their right of using their own speech in favour of French, this being most familiar to the majority of those present. At one of the sectional meetings a motion in favour of an artificial language for scientific purposes was energetically debated, but finally lost; it seemed to be felt that the possible gain would be altogether

too slight, and indeed too hypothetical, to be worth considering in face of the difficulties involved. Certainly the mathematicians assembled seemed to have no difficulty in communicating with one another, nor in following the papers presented in the admissible languages.

The evening before the regular opening of the congress an informal reunion was held, when the members were received by MM. Poincaré and J. Tannery. The first general meeting was held at 9.30 on the morning of August 6th, in the Palais du Congrès, this congress, like all the others held in Paris this year, being to a certain extent under the aegis of the Exhibition. This association caused an unfortunate difficulty with reference to this general meeting, which had been announced for the afternoon by the mathematical organizers, but was changed to the morning by the Exhibition authorities, and this at too late a date for the change to be formally announced to members at a distance. M. Poincaré was elected President, M. Hermite being Président d'Honneur; eleven vice-presidents and five secretaries, representative of the various countries, were appointed as follows:—Vice-presidents, MM. Czuber (Vienna), Geiser (Zurich), Gordan (Erlangen), Greenhill (London), Lindelöf (Helsingfors), Lindemann (Munich), Mittag-Leffler (Stockholm), Moore (Chicago), Tikhomandritsky (Kharkoff), Volterra (Turin), Zeuthen (Copenhagen); secretaries, MM. Bendixson (Stockholm), Capelli (Naples), Minkowski (Zurich), Ptaszynski (St. Petersburg), Whitehead (Cambridge). Some of these, however, did not carry out their intention of being present. The general secretary was M. Duporcq. In addition to these, MM. Hilbert, Painlevé, Darboux, Larmor, Prince Roland Bonaparte, and Cantor were appointed presidents, and MM. Cartan, Hadamard, Niewenglowski, Levi-Civita, d'Ocagne, and Laisant secretaries of the six sections (1) Arithmetic and Algebra, (2) Analysis, (3) Geometry, (4) Mechanics, Mathematical Physics, and Celestial Mechanics, (5) Bibliography and History, (6) Instruction and Methods. It was then announced that the next congress had been invited to assemble in Germany, probably at Baden-Baden; and at the concluding general meeting, held at the Sorbonne on the morning of Saturday, August 11th, this invitation was acted upon, and it was unanimously decided that the next congress should be held in Germany in 1904. It had been anticipated by the attendants at the Zurich Congress that some progress would be reported in the lines then marked out, the appointment of a committee to consider certain questions of international interest having been approved of, and the matter left in the hands of the Mathematical Society of France; but it appeared, in response to a question asked by M. Dickstein, that this had not been taken up. Hence no business was transacted except the reading of the papers announced in the programme. These consisted of four general addresses delivered at the opening and closing meetings, and of the more detailed communications made in the sectional meetings.

The four general addresses were by MM. Cantor (Heidelberg), Volterra, Mittag-Leffler, and Poincaré. M. Cantor remarked that whereas originally the correct descriptive term was simply *mathematician*, the last hundred and fifty years have differentiated the cultivators of mathematics into geometers, analysts, algebraists, arithmeticians, astronomers, theoretical physicists, and historiographers. Of these divisions the last lays no claim to advancing mathematical knowledge; it contents itself with tracing the advance made by the others. In his address "Sur l'Historiographie des Mathématiques," M. Cantor rendered this same service to historiography itself, showing its development through the last hundred and fifty years, without reference to living writers. M. Volterra gave a critical comparison of the three great Italian analysts, Betti, Brioschi, Casorati, each of whom

has left his mark on the analytical methods of the century. M. Mittag-Leffler—‘Une Page de la Vie de Weierstrass’—read copious extracts from the correspondence of Weierstrass and his contemporaries to illustrate his attitude towards some of the mathematical ideas of the day; and finally M. Poincaré delivered an address, ‘Du Rôle de l’Intuition et de la Logique en Mathématiques.’ Another of these general addresses, though delivered in a sectional meeting, was that of M. Hilbert, on the mathematical problems of the future, in which he indicated certain well-defined lines of research along which mathematical advance may be achieved. Some fifty papers of a more special character were presented in the sittings of the various sections, which extended over four days.

The customary opportunities for social intercourse were provided: a reunion before and a banquet after the meetings, and receptions by the Ecole Normale Supérieure and Prince Roland Bonaparte. The lack of any central room where members might be sure of meeting one another was seriously felt, for in a large town some such accommodation is really necessary if an international congress is to fulfil its true *raison d'être*.

ENGLISH PSEUDO-TOTEMS.

A GREAT deal of erudition has been expended on the question as to whether traces of totemism can be discovered in the British Isles. Anglo-Saxon place-names, apparently derived from plants and animals, have been cited by myself and Mr. Grant Allen, but Mr. Horace Round has rather reduced the value of that argument. Personal names in Gaelic, derived from animals, have been quoted by Prof. Rhys, but they are not names derived by descent, not family names, as it were, but Christian names. Some Irish traditions of descent from animals, and some English local customs, have been explained as possible survivals from totemism by Mr. Gomme and others. These indications do not appear to be strong bases for an argument. The following singular facts, again, may look like survivals of totemism, but, I think, admit of a different explanation. The evidence is that of two ladies dwelling in a region of rural England, which it seems better not to name, as premature speculation might reach the district, and vitiate the sources of testimony. For this reason pseudonyms are given, in place of the real names of the villages.

My informants live near the village of Loughton. When they walked through Hillborough, a neighbouring village, little boys “would cry *cuckoo* at the sight of us.” On inquiry they learned that the *cuckoo* was the badge or symbol of their village, Loughton, and that its inhabitants were styled “*cuckoos*.” An ancient carved and gilded dove in the Loughton church was “firmly believed by many of the inhabitants to be a representation of the Loughton *cuckoo*.” The intelligent voyager, knowing this, would suspect that the bird in the Loughton church answered to the animals in Greek and Peruvian temples, effigies of totems, taken up into a higher religion. The sacred character of the animals which are badges of the English villages in this region would be deduced from the fact that “it sometimes seems as if the inhabitants do not like to talk about them for some reason or other.” My informants found a good witness in an intelligent villager, who had lived for some time in London, and whose business took him into many parishes in the district. He “believes the animal names and symbols to be very ancient, and that every village has its own symbol.” At Loughton, when the Hillborough school children pass through in waggon, “the Loughton boys hang up some dead mice in derision,” mice being the badge of Hillborough, as of certain ancient towns in the Troad. This kind of thing, killing the totem of the neighbours, in Egypt, is illustrated in a well-known passage of Juvenal. It

is yet more remarkable that the boys, as in West Africa, North America, and some parts of Australia, have what may be called, by a stretch of language, “personal totems,” like the beast *manitous* of individual Red Indians. A boy who wishes for a companion on a walk or lawless enterprise will utter the call of his peculiar beast or bird, and some other boy will answer with his, and so they meet—“very useful, especially at night.” There is also a system of signs, by sticking a sprig of holly, oak, ash, or what not, in a gate, to show that such or such a person has gone through, a device of primitive peoples, each Highland clan having its plant badge. My informants think that some modern badges have been substituted for more ancient ones. Of these tiger and monkey may be examples. There is apparently no veneration of the local beast, bird, or insect, which seems, on the other hand, to have been imposed from without as a token of derision. Australians make a great totem of the witchetty grub (as Spencer and Gillen report), but the village of Oakditch is not proud of its potato grub, the natives themselves being styled “tater grubs.” I append a list of villages (with false names) and of their badges:

Hillborough	Mice
Loughton	Cuckoos
Miltown	Mules (it used to be rats)
Ashley	Monkeys
Yarby	Geese
Watworth	Bulldogs
Brailung	Peesweeps
Wickley	Tigers
Fenton	Rooks
Linton	Men
Oakditch	Potato grubs
St. Aldate's	Fools.

There can be little doubt, I think, that these local animal-names are only scoffs—mere humorous folk-lore blazonry (*blason populaire*), probably of some antiquity. But the customs have certainly developed into chance imitations of certain features of totemism, and the boys (boys being naturally savages) have independently evolved a kind of manitouism in the choice of personal animal friends, their cries being used as signals. Perhaps real totemism has no more mysterious origin than the selection of badges and signs, as was the opinion of the half-blood Inca, Garcilasso de la Vega. Once adopted, the animals and plants selected as badges would easily become the centres of veneration and of mythology. If this be so, the rustic English customs which I have described may be, not survivals of totemism, but rather totemism in the germ—a germ constantly nipped by civilization, which checks the growth of myths about mice, cuckoos, and potato grubs. If boys remained always boys, and if civilization were wiped out as a natural consequence, totemism and a ghost religion would spring up afresh, as ferns grow behind hoardings round vacant patches of soil in the middle of London. The Loughton villagers (cuckoos) would soon have a magic rite for breeding cuckoos, the Oakditch folks (potato grubs) would have another for breeding potato grubs, and so on, after the fashion of the Central Australians. For it is plain that the local totem groups there have originally had some simple reason for their connexion with the animal or vegetable which they now magically breed: that duty cannot have been assigned to them by some central authority, which selected for each group its own animal or plant.

A. LANG.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. will shortly publish a work entitled ‘Modern Astronomy: being some Account of the Revolution of the Last Quarter of the Century,’ by Prof. Turner, of Oxford. It is an attempt to show the changes which have taken place in the methods and scope of astronomical science during the last quarter of a century—changes so far-reaching that their full import has hardly

yet been realized by astronomers themselves. Some of them, more especially such as are connected with the invention of the spectroscope, which are well known and fully dealt with elsewhere, are but lightly touched upon. Others, again, are too highly technical—particularly those on mathematical astronomy, where the revolution has been as great as in any other department of the science—for a book intended to teach and be instructive to any considerable public. This does not, however, mean that no attention has been devoted to these in the volume, whose scope may be briefly said to fall between the two extremes.

MR. F. H. Seares publishes in No. 3656 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a search-ephemeris of the small comet which was discovered by Mr. E. Swift in California on November 20th, 1894, and determined to be moving in an elliptic orbit with a period of somewhat less than six years, so that a return should now be due. What renders this comet of especial interest is that it is considered likely to be identical with the long-lost comet of De Vico, which was discovered at Rome in 1844, and has not been seen since, though calculated to have a period of about 5½ years, unless that of 1894 be really an appearance of it, and it is subject to fluctuations of brightness. Mr. Seares does not find the conditions favourable for the perception of that comet at the present return, but points out the desirableness of making the attempt, in order to settle the question of its identity with De Vico’s. According to his ephemeris it should now be situated a short distance to the south-east of the planet Jupiter, and therefore is more likely to be seen in the southern hemisphere than in the northern. The attraction of that planet is increasing the comet’s perihelion distance from the sun, which is considerably greater than the earth’s distance.

Science Gossip.

THE movement to create research fellowships in connexion with Newnham College is progressing. For, besides the research fellowship given, as we noticed last week, to Miss Jane Harrison, another has been bestowed on Miss Ellis, who has undertaken a monograph on British graptolites for the Palaeontographical Society. Each award is for three years. The two fellowships are the result of private donations and subscriptions, and have at present no permanent endowment, a want which we hope some generous benefactor will be found willing to supply. The women’s colleges need money to encourage research among their students more, perhaps, than for any other purpose.

MESSRS. LONGMAN are going to publish two volumes by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch recording his extensive travels in Armenia during recent years, and embodying an attempt to enlarge our knowledge of the geography and physical features. At the same time the work inquires closely into the condition of the population, and deals with those problems of an economical and political nature which are likely in the future to occupy the attention of Europe to a degree even greater than in the past. Plans of mountains and ancient sites are inserted, and the map embodies the surveys of the author, together with much new topographical material.

MR. WEATHERS, who has been till lately Assistant Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, is going to bring out ‘A Practical Guide to Garden Plants.’ Messrs. Longman are the publishers.

FINE ARTS

L'Art Gothique et la Renaissance en Chypre.
Par C. Enlart. 2 vols. (Paris, Leroux.)

THERE are few spots on the earth in which so many traditions meet as in the island of Cyprus. To take its story only in Christian times: it has been a part of the Byzantine Empire; an English conquest, out of which grew a flourishing Latin kingdom, which in its decadence became subject in turn to Genoa and to Venice; then the prey of the Turk; and now again the English hold it. Once the churches of the Latin and Greek communions stood side by side, and with them those of the Armenians and the Nestorians. Now, after three centuries of Turkish rule, it is an island of ruins, and one result of present better government has, unfortunately, been to give some of these ruins a value as stone quarries.

English antiquaries working in the East have for the most part found so much attraction in the remains of classical and earlier times that very little notice has been taken by them of the monuments of the Middle Ages. Yet the architectural riches of Cyprus have been known to a few, and as far back as 1883 a paper was written by Messrs. E. I'Anson and Sydney Vacher, with good illustrations of some of the most notable buildings in the island. It has, however, the ill luck to be buried in the *Transactions* of the Institute of Architects, where only most diligent seekers are likely to find it. And, as far as we know, nothing more of importance has been written on the subject until now. So there was certainly room for something. M. Enlart gives us it in the form of two stout octavos with thirty-four plates and many illustrations in the text. The volumes are brought out under the direction of the French Minister of Public Instruction, and their general "get-up" is nearly all that could be wished for, although the printers have sometimes played strange tricks with the English quotations. The only other fault we can find in the book is the common French one that it is too big. The story of Gothic art in Cyprus could not be made clear without some account of the times which produced it; but here we have the history at full length, and sometimes told more than once; and we feel sure that a book of half the size might have been made quite as informing, and it would have been much more convenient. But now our grumble is done, and we thank M. Enlart for a really excellent monograph. He says that he has tried to avoid ground occupied by Messrs. I'Anson and Vacher; but, as they naturally selected the best subjects and he could not pass over the best, he has it all, and the statement can only be understood as a polite acknowledgment that the Englishmen were there before him.

There were buildings in Cyprus when it was Byzantine, but they do not belong to the Gothic art which M. Enlart undertakes to describe. That came with the establishment of the Latin kingdom, which was at first almost entirely French. The old inhabitants remained in the country, going on in their old ways, more or less modified by contact with the new-comers. But

the chief towns, Famagousta, Nikosia, and others, were French colonies, and the buildings there of the thirteenth century are altogether French, and French of the Isle of France. During the next century other influences came in, but still they were French. So much so that even the cathedral of the Greeks, built in the fourteenth century at Famagousta, is in the Gothic of the south of France. With the dominion of the republics Italian influence shows itself; but the time of decay was come. And it is curious to notice that, with the decay, the Byzantine tradition asserts itself again.

Of about seven hundred pages M. Enlart gives five hundred to the consideration of churches and their furniture and decoration. But there are in Cyprus considerable remains of civil and military buildings, the most important being the very complete fortifications of Famagousta, which have lately been threatened with destruction. The curious monastery of Lapais, which Messrs. I'Anson and Vacher and M. Enlart both illustrate fully, partakes something of the military character, and was capable of defence. It owes its present good state of preservation to the fact that it has no carpentry about it. The roofs and floors are of stone only, so that the invading Turks might murder the monks, but could not burn down the house. And they did not take the trouble to destroy it by any more laborious process.

Of curiosities, M. Enlart found a fifteenth-century Flemish chandelier hanging in a country church of the Greek rite at Pelen-dria; and he tells of a monastery founded with the obligation of maintaining a hundred cats trained to destroy adders and chameleons. He says in a note that he found no traces of cats there; but in his sketch of the cloister he has shown one walking on the top of the wall.

Holbein, by H. Knackfuss, translated by C. Dodgson, is one of the valuable and popular series of "Monographs on Artists" (Grevel & Co.). It is rather a treatise on the art of the painter than a biography of him. The main facts of his career are, of course, stated, but especially those associated with his works, or resulting from them. The value of the volume is singularly enhanced by the excellence and wise selection of those numerous illustrations which, mainly borrowed and reduced from photographs by the firm of Braun of Dornach, occupy nearly one half of its one hundred and sixty pages. Arranged in chronological order, the cuts show us at a glance how much Hans the younger owed to Hans the elder, his father and teacher. In fact, more than one good judge of German art has found it hard to draw the dividing line between their works. And really one might safely say that the son's art is simply a developed and elevated version of that of the elder painter. He reached a higher and a wider plane, and had a freer way of expressing his thoughts, which, when we get in touch with them, prove to be great and noble. As a critic Prof. Knackfuss is a little hide-bound, as German critics are apt to be, yet he has a keen sense of the general bearings of his subject, as the opening of his monograph shows:—

"It is usual to name Dürer and Holbein together in speaking of German Renaissance art.....But it would be wrong to attempt an immediate comparison of the two great masters with one another. The difference in age between them, more than a quarter of a century, is enough in itself to preclude this. It is a difference which counts for very much at a time so full of vigorous, stirring life as was the

century of transition from the Middle Ages to modern times. Then, too, the greatness of the two masters lies in essentially different spheres. Dürer's imagination had a creative force to which no other German painter has ever attained. In the gift of invention, in intelligence, in feeling, and likewise in culture, Dürer stands far above Holbein. But the latter, unlike Dürer, was a true painter. Colour, to him, is not a mere cloak to the shapes which he calls into being; it is something essential, of the inmost being of his art; it is a means of expressing his artistic perception. Dürer issued from a school which was still half under the sway of the Gothic style, and it was by his genius that he discovered the paths which the new art was to follow. Holbein, on the other hand, was in no way connected with the art of the Middle Ages. He was trained by his father, who had fully kept pace with the Renaissance, and this had reached its maturity by the time that the boy, born in the year 1497, was capable of receiving instruction in art and turning it to account. So we have no need to school ourselves in the language of form which Holbein uses; it is immediately intelligible to us."

Of course it is immediately intelligible to us, for however profound and vigorous his imagination—and we estimate it far more highly than Prof. Knackfuss does—Holbein essentially was a realist, whose types were found in nature and in nature alone. On the other hand—and it is in this that, more than Prof. Knackfuss tells us, the difference between the two masters exists—Dürer was a mystic. The mysticism of the Middle Ages, to which Dante gave a dramatic form that was coloured by the bitterness of political hate, found its loftiest artistic exponent in such wonders of contemplative design as Dürer's 'Melancolia I,' the 'Knight and Death,' the 'Feast of the Rose Garlands,' and that superb abstraction the 'Adoration of the Trinity,' which alone is worth a journey to Vienna. Out of his realism, on the other hand, Holbein obtained means to express some of the deepest human emotions, but nothing that was super-human, still less mystical, or apart from humanity. Indeed, nothing can more powerfully illustrate Holbein's greatness as a likeness-taker and draughtsman than the large collection of heads drawn from life during his career which is before us, and includes the comely West German maiden's portrait, drawn in his youth, now at Basle, which the painter was pleased to call a head of the Virgin, and those wonderful drawings of Englishmen in red chalk which were intended as cartoons to be painted from. The latter collection is among the glories of Windsor, and so full of life and what we must call nationality are they that we seem to have known the handsome Sir Thomas Wyatt all our lives, to have been often bored by a "society lady" like the Duchess of Suffolk, to have encountered the fierce and concentrated eyes of Sir John Gage, and to have talked with the long-bearded "Reskymer, a Cornish gent," and his neighbour "Mr. Saint George of Cornwall." Prof. Knackfuss does justice to Holbein in this capacity in a searching criticism in connexion with one of the master's missions to certify the exact nature of the charms of one of King Henry's intended brides:—

"The likeness of the new royal bride was taken at the beginning of August [1539] at a castle in the Duchy of Cleves. On the 1st of September the painter came back to London. If a fable gained currency at a later time that Holbein painted the princess more beautiful than she really was, and so induced the King to contract a marriage of which he soon repented, the portrait itself is preserved to prove the groundlessness of this assertion. The picture is in the Louvre. We see Anne of Cleves full-face in half-length, in stiff attire, with a quantity of jewellery, her pink and white face enclosed in a richly ornamented cap. We see that Holbein found the lady uninteresting, and, in his honesty as an artist, he has presented her in the most uninteresting way. There is no movement in the figure, no movement in the features. How incomparably he has rendered the expression of the dull, German young lady, 'who never left her mother's elbow!' In one point Holbein stands higher than all other great portrait painters; in his grasp of character—even in the hands—in the fact not only of form, but likewise of expression. Just compare the folded hands of the three royal brides; Jane

Seymour's in reserved repose, the Duchess Christina's expressive of good nature and fidgetting like a child's, and those of the daughter of the Duke of Cleves, quite without animation! The *ennui* which the painter has felt is reflected in the colour. As far as the subject goes, he had every means of attaining a superb effect of colour; a fair skin, fine white material, red velvet, cloth of gold, gold and jewels—splendour of colouring to which he gave suitable relief by a dark green background. And yet with these means he has not produced any such charm of colour as he was generally able to evoke."

Prof. Knackfuss has here and elsewhere somewhat given himself away with regard to Holbein as a colourist, unless he uses that term in a sense not recognized by professional critics. Possibly time, accident, exposure, too strong light, or a mischievous attempt at "restoration," has reduced the purity, limpidity, and brilliance of Anne of Cleves's likeness in a degree not to be detected in any other of Holbein's pictures. What our author says about the hands is admirably true, and indicates a sympathetic knowledge of the subject. The translator, whose work is very bright, has corrected one or two of his original's slips; for instance, as to the real sitters for the group of 'The Ambassadors' so called, which is now in the National Gallery.

Catalog der Gemälde-Gallerie des Städelschen Kunstinstituts in Frankfurt am Main. Von Heinrich Weizsäcker. (Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oesterreich.)—The present catalogue of the pictures by the old masters in the Städelsche Gallery at Frankfort-on-the-Main is a valuable addition to the series of museum catalogues which have been published during the last quarter of a century. It furnishes all that is requisite in the matter of description, and will be equally useful to the visitor and to the student, who will keep it among his books of reference. If we mistake not, Dr. Weizsäcker was a pupil of Dr. Bode before receiving the appointment of Director at Frankfort, and if so, he has certainly profited by the admirable training which the young candidates for the directorship of provincial museums may obtain at the Berlin Museum. On a minor point in the setting up of the catalogue we may venture a criticism, which is that the excessive diversity in the size of the letters rather detracts from the artistic appearance of the page. It gives a suggestion of unnecessary violence of emphasis. The few lines of biographical detail (which are judiciously brief) are in a type unpleasantly small and wiry, and contrast too strongly with the tall capitals used for the artists' names.

MR. T. FAED, R.A.

MR. THOMAS FAED, the younger of the brothers Faed, died this week at the age of seventy-four. He was born in the Stewarton of Kirkcudbright in 1826, and received his early training at the school of design maintained by the Board of Trustees at Edinburgh, at which his elder brother, Mr. John Faed, had preceded him. He became, at the age of twenty-five, an Associate of the Scottish Academy, but thinking he could make his mark in a wider sphere, he, like many of his countrymen before and since, took the road to London in 1852, and began painting those subjects of domestic genre which presently made him a name. His 'Mitherless Bairn' in 1855 secured his success at Trafalgar Square, and he was chosen an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1859, and was elected a full Academician five years later. He steadily adhered to the class of work by which he gained the favour of the public, and for many years sent to the Academy pictures of humble life—mostly of humble life in Scotland—which were marked by great evenness of execution, none of them falling greatly below or rising greatly above the level of their predecessors. Some years ago, however, Mr. Faed's industrious career was brought to a termination by the partial failure of his eyesight, and to his great regret he

had to lay aside his brushes. He bore the affliction with manly resignation, although the loss of the great delight and occupation of his life was a sore trial to him, and came at an age when he was too old to attempt to divert himself by any other occupation. In consequence of his infirmity he retired from the Academy, and had since lived in seclusion, receiving the visits only of a few old friends.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT MERTHYR TYDFIL.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the above Association commenced on Monday, August 13th, and was continued during the four following days. On Monday the business of the meeting opened by a sitting of the committee in the evening.

It cannot be said that Merthyr is exactly an ideal centre from which to make archaeological excursions, nor are its surroundings such as to induce any one to stay there unless absolutely obliged to do so. A glance at the map shows that Merthyr is situated close to the border-line between the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock, which here very nearly corresponds with the northern limit of the great South Wales coalfield. The coal and iron industries are everywhere so plainly in evidence as to obliterate completely all the natural beauties the landscape may once have possessed. To the north of Merthyr lies the tract of mountainous country dominated by the Beacons of Brecknock, which rise to 2,910 feet above the level of the sea at the highest point. This, the southern part of Brecknockshire, is all on the Old Red Sandstone formation, and it is separated from the coal-measures by narrow strips of carboniferous limestone and millstone grit running parallel to each other and forming a girdle round the Glamorganshire coalfield. The geological formation in each case gives the key to the scenery, and has an important bearing on the archaeology of the district, because, as will be seen subsequently, the sites chosen by the military engineers of the thirteenth century for the castles which were intended to hem in the Welsh hillmen are all upon the ring fence of carboniferous limestone round the mountainous part of Glamorganshire.

The surface of the coalfield to the south of Merthyr is intersected by a series of ridges and furrows on a large scale, running nearly north and south parallel to each other. The most important of the valleys or furrows are those of the Rhymney and the Taff. At the bottom of every valley is a railway for carrying the mineral riches of Glamorganshire to the coast of the Bristol Channel. The ridge which separates one valley from another is called in Welsh *cefn*. From what has been said with regard to the physical features of the country around Merthyr, it will be seen that the practicable routes from one place to another are either along the top of a ridge or the bottom of a valley.

The excursion on Tuesday, August 14th, was to Gelligaer (ten miles south-east of Merthyr), stopping at Morlais Castle and Capel Brithdir on the outward journey, and at Llancaiaich on the return journey. The route taken was a circular one, going by Dowlais and the Rhymney valley, and returning through the Taff valley.

Between the valleys of the Taff and the Rhymney are two long ridges called Cefn Merthyr and Cefn Gelligaer, separated from each other by a minor valley known as Cwm Bargawd. Gelligaer is situated at the southern extremity of the Cefn which takes its name. The ancient British trackway called Heol Adam (or in Welsh *Adda*) may still be traced along the top of the ridge. This is the most direct road from Cardiff to Brecon, and the Roman camp at Gelligaer and the mediæval castle of Morlais owe some of their importance to the fact that they commanded this ancient line of communication between the sea coast and the interior of Wales.

The first stop during Tuesday's excursion was made at Morlais Castle, which takes its name from Nant Morlais, a small brook that runs into the Taff at Merthyr. The mediæval fortress is situated on a platform of limestone rock 470 ft. above the Taf fechan, or lesser Taff. It requires the skill of an expert in mediæval military architecture, like the late Mr. G. T. Clark, to be able to reconstruct the building in imagination from the shapeless heaps of fallen walls which now occupy its site. The only architectural feature of any interest now remaining is the vaulted crypt or lower story of the keep tower. In plan it is a polygon of twelve sides, 28 ft. in diameter, with a central pillar to support the vaulted roof, as in the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey and elsewhere. The vaulting ribs are of limestone, and the rest of the roof of a light yet very strong calcareous tufa from a spring of water highly impregnated with lime in the immediate neighbourhood—an ingenious adaptation of the most suitable local materials for the purpose required.

After the members had perambulated the ruins they assembled to listen to a lecture on the castle by Mr. W. Morgan, of Pant, Dowlais. He exhibited Buck's view of the castle, made in 1741, to show how much more perfect the ruins were a century and a half ago than at the present day. Mr. Morgan informed his hearers that Morlais Castle was built by Gilbert de Clare at the end of the thirteenth century. The strategical object of the stronghold was to command the road from Brecknock to Glamorgan, and to check the inroads of the turbulent Welsh of the hill country. It would also serve to cut off the retreat of any spoilers who, having invaded the vale, might be returning by this route to their native fastnesses. It was probable that the object which Gilbert de Clare had in view in erecting Morlais Castle was never attained, for by this time the pacification of the Welsh had been accomplished to a great extent. Had it been built a hundred years earlier it might have been of great service to the Norman lords. Indeed, Mr. Morgan thought it was probable that the building was never completed, having been found unnecessary, and therefore was allowed to fall into premature decay.

Morlais Castle being left, a drive of three or four hours in a blazing sun over the bleak mountains of North Glamorganshire brought a party of tired, hungry, and rather cross archeologists to Gelligaer, where luncheon was looked forward to with unscientific anticipation. On the way, however, a short stop had to be made in order to inspect the early Christian inscribed stone near the lonely little Capel Brithdir. The inscription, which is in four vertical lines of mixed capital and minuscule letters, reads, "Tegernac filius Marti hic iacet." The name Tegernac (in Welsh Teyrnog, and Irish Tigearnach) is more familiar in its Anglicized form of Tierney or in its French garb of Thiers. It is derived from the Celtic word for a house, Old Welsh *tig*, Modern Welsh *ty*, Old Irish *teg*, Modern Irish *teach*. Thus the primary meaning of Tegernac is "master of the house," and in a wider sense lord or monarch of the people. Several other Celtic names are compounds of *tigern*, notably Vortigern and Kentigern. According to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints' (vol. xvi. p. 207), Teyrnog was of the family of Ceredig, and brother of Tyssul and Caranog, and lived in the sixth century. His day is April 6th, and he is patron saint of Northill, Cornwall, under the name of St. Torney. He seems to have been confused with Tigernach, Bishop of Clones, who died in A.D. 549. Whether the St. Teyrnog of Welsh hagiology has any connexion with the Tegernac of the Capel Brithdir inscribed stone must remain a matter of doubt, but, at any rate, the names are identical, and, to judge from the style of the lettering, the inscription may very well be as old as the sixth century when the saint lived. The name, however, was not an uncommon one,

for it occurs on other inscribed stones in Wales, at Llanfihangel Cwmdû, Brecknockshire, and Llangwarren, Pembrokeshire.

After luncheon at Gelligaer, in a room kindly lent by the rector, the archaeologists resumed their labours with renewed zeal. The chief object of interest to be inspected here was the *gaer* or camp from which the place takes its name. It is situated about 500 ft. to the northwest of St. Cattwg's Church, and the ancient road called the Heol Adam, already referred to, runs along its south-western side. The Ordnance bench-mark near the church gives the height as 750 ft. above sea-level. The camp is square in plan, each side measuring about 400 ft., and the diagonals of the square face the four cardinal points of the compass. The shape of the camp, and the fact that the rector, the Rev. P. Jones, had from time to time dug up fragments of Roman pottery in his garden, which adjoins the camp on the north-east side, suggested the idea that the *gaer* was probably a Roman castrum. In 1899 the Cardiff Naturalists' Society commenced excavations on the spot, and proved beyond any possibility of doubt that this supposition was correct. In the regrettable absence through illness of Mr. C. H. James (whose paper on the results of last year's explorations will be found in the *Transactions* of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society), the salient points of the Roman remains hitherto uncovered were explained by Mr. T. H. Thomas.

A party of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society were present to welcome the members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, and to gaze with no small amount of satisfaction at their own handiwork in bringing to light a Roman military station which had remained concealed beneath the green turf for so many centuries.

The excavations last year revealed the north-west gateway and the foundations of a block of buildings lying within the walls to the south of it. The western angle of the castrum with the usual rounded corner* was also dug out. This year the south-west and south-east gateways have been explored. The foundations of the south-west gateway are in a remarkably good state of preservation, and the sill-stones with the hollows worn by the chariot wheels, the sockets in which the pivots of the great doors turned, and the square hole that received the ponderous bolt to make all fast for the night are still to be seen as fresh as they were more than fifteen hundred years ago. On each side of the gateways are the guard-chambers, similar to those at Cilurnum, Housesteads, and Birdoswald on the Roman wall in the north of England, and Saalburg in Germany. The guard-chambers at Gelligaer seem to have been arched over with the same kind of calcareous tufa as the mediæval builders used for the vaulting of the crypt at Morlais Castle, for several dressed arch-vousoirs of this material have been found close to the gateway.

On the return journey from Gelligaer a short time was spent in examining a house of the Tudor period at Llancaiaich where Charles I. once took refuge. An account of the house and its historical associations was given by Mr. C. Wikins, one of the local secretaries, and author of the 'History of Merthyr.'

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Merthyr, when the incoming President, Lord Aberdare, delivered his inaugural address, which dealt chiefly with the life and labours of the late Mr. G. T. Clark in the cause of Welsh archaeology.

Before starting on the excursion on Wednesday, August 15th, a visit was paid on foot to St. Tydfil's Church, at the south end of the town of Merthyr. The architect who restored the building has brought it up to date so con-

sientiously that there is hardly a vestige of antiquity now left about it except an early Christian inscribed stone built into the wall of the tower, which he either did not notice or lacked the courage to destroy. This monument is now placed in a horizontal position, but it must originally have stood upright in the ground. At the end of the stone which was once the top is an incised cross, with semi-circular terminations to the arms, and beyond is the name *Arbeu* in minuscule letters of the seventh or eighth century. Although this name does not occur elsewhere in Wales, it is to be found in the 'Cartulaire de Redon,' spelt *Arthbiu*. Near the gate of the churchyard are two other inscribed stones, brought from Abercar, six miles north of Merthyr, where they were built into the walls of a beast-house. Their preservation is due to Mr. C. Wilkins. The inscriptions are in debased Latin capitals mixed with one or two minuscules, and read ".....nnici filius.....ic iacit securi in hoc tumulo" and ".....eta fil.....". The description of the burial-place as a *tumulus* is to be noted. It may possibly indicate the survival of the pagan methods of burial after the introduction of Christianity. At all events, this and the other inscriptions where the word *tumulus* is introduced (i.e., at Llanerfyl and Trawsfynydd in North Wales, Hayle in Cornwall, and the Cat Stane, Kirkliston, and Yarrowkirk in Scotland), the style of the lettering, &c., prove that they belong to the transition period when the Celtic Christian monuments still bore distinct traces of their Roman origin, as when the words *vixit annos* (at Hayle) and *in pace* (at Llanerfyl) still continued to be used.

Leaving the church of St. Tydfil, the members adjourned to the railway station and proceeded by train to Pontypridd, where carriages were in readiness to convey them to Llantrisant (five miles to the southward), and thence by Llantern and Castell Coch back again to Pontypridd.

Llantrisant, where the first stop was made, is picturesque when seen from afar, but proves to be somewhat squalid and uninteresting on nearer inspection. The village with its church and ruined castle is situated on the top of the range of hills which form the southern boundary of the Glamorganshire coalfield, and consequently commands an extensive view over the vale country below. The church is chiefly remarkable for the symmetry of its ground plan, consisting of a western tower, a nave with north and south aisles extending the full length, a north and south porch, and a chancel. The old oak roof and the octagonal font (of the same design as the one at Pyle) were much admired. The remains of an extemporized bell foundry within the tower also attracted some attraction. The nave arcades, which had round arches, presumably of the Norman period, were completely swept away when the late Mr. John Pritchard, the diocesan architect, restored the church in 1870, and in their place are now to be seen pointed arches not at all in character with the local style of architecture.

After luncheon the fragmentary remains of the castle were inspected, and Mr. Taliesin Morgan exhibited the old inace of the borough. The ancient documents belonging to Llantrisant were not on view, but it was mentioned that one of the deeds referred to the suppression of the cruel custom of bull-baiting in 1827, the tradition of which still survives in the place bearing the name of the Bull-ring. Llantrisant Castle was one of those military structures erected by the Norman conquerors of South Wales to check the raids of the Welsh from the barren hill country into the fertile vale of Glamorgan. Its situation close to the pass through which the Ely river flows made it an important strategical position to secure. Even in earlier times the Welsh had a large fortified *gaer* or camp on the neighbouring hill.

Llantrisant being left, a drive of about seven miles through leafy lanes brought the party to

Castell Coch. A halt was made about half way to look at the early Christian inscribed stone at Capel Llaniltern. The lettering is a most extraordinary mixture of capitals and minuscules, and is in what paleographers would, perhaps, call semi-uncial characters were it not for the horizontal I, which is peculiar to lapidary epigraphs, and does not occur in the MSS. The inscription is in two lines, and reads, "Vendumagli hic iacit." The same name in another form occurs as Vinnemagli (at Gwytherin, Denbighshire), and it may also be compared with Vendoni (at Clydai, Pembrokeshire), Livendoni (at Devynock, Brecknockshire), and Vendubari (at Llandawke, Carmarthenshire). The termination -magli is not uncommon in the early Welsh inscriptions, and became in later times -mael. It occurs as a prefix in Maglocunos or Maegwyn. The more modern form of Vendumagli is to be found in the Iolo MSS., where it appears as Gwenfael.

Castell Coch, or the Red Castle, is so called from the colour of the sandstone of which it is built, and to distinguish it from Caerphilly, which was known as the Blue Castle. Castell Coch, like Morlais Castle, is built on a platform of limestone rock just outside the Glamorganshire coalfield, the area of which almost exactly coincides (as Euclid would say) with the hill country. The river Taff, after running a course of about twenty-six miles through the northern or mountainous district of the county, escapes into the plain by a deep, narrow ravine which cleaves the ridge of millstone grit and carboniferous limestone dividing the hill country from the vale. Castell Coch was erected probably in the reign of Henry III., a little before Caerphilly, to command the entrance to this pass. Mr. G. T. Clark says it was the key to the upper country, a strong fortress, both by nature and art, and must have been a sore thorn in the side of the mountaineers of Glamorgan. The castle has been restored and made habitable for the Marquess of Bute from the designs of the late Mr. W. Burges. It now looks like one of the French mediæval strongholds so realistically reconstructed in Viollet-le-Duc's wonderful sketches in his 'Annals of a Fortress.'

Castell Coch being the last item on the programme, the party drove back through the Taff Vale to Pontypridd, and thence took the train to Merthyr.

There was no evening meeting on Wednesday.

On Thursday, August 16th, the excursion was by carriage to Ystradfellte, twelve miles north-west of Merthyr, and Aberpergwm, in the Vale of Neath, eight miles south of Ystradfellte, returning by train from Glyn Neath station. The route lay for the most part just outside the northern limit of the Glamorganshire coalfield, and within the county of Brecknock. The scenery was of a far finer description than that seen on the previous days, and the long drive was thus deprived of all monotony. Even the inscribed-stone men seemed less inclined to wrangle over their Goidelic and Brythonic problems than heretofore, so that, the weather being also favourable, this excursion was voted to be on the whole the most enjoyable archaeological outing of the meeting.

The carriages started as on the previous days from the Market Square, forming a goodly procession, although the small boys of Merthyr, to whom nothing is sacred, did not seem to be impressed with the highly scientific nature of the enterprise in hand. About three miles out of the town the order was given to dismount and make the toilsome ascent of the hillside to see a cross on the ground made of turf, known locally as "Bedd-y-Gwyddel," i.e., the grave of the Gael, or Irishman. The assembled antiquaries endeavoured to look as wise as they could, but, like old Brer Rabbit, deemed it expedient to "lie low and say nuffin."

The next stop was at Vedw-Hir, where an Ogam inscribed stone (the only one seen during

* Compare with plan of Roman fort of Saalburg, near Homburg, given in the *Builder* for February 23rd, 1895, and in L. Jacob's 'Das Römercastell Saalburg bei Homburg.'

the meeting) was examined with much care, and the more enthusiastic members were soon busily engaged taking rubbings, no doubt with the ultimate object of discovering new readings with which to stagger archaeological humanity. At present Prof. John Rhys's reading "Gluvoca" holds the field.

Returning to the carriages, the party journeyed to Ystradfelte, passing through Hirwain, where a battle is said to have been fought between Jestyn ap Gwrgant and Rhys ap Tewdwr. The drive was continued beyond Ystradfelte, about two miles to the northward, to the Maen Madoc, a short time being spent on the way at Castell Coch, another "Red Castle," occupying a similar position and built with the same object as Lord Bute's Castell Coch on the opposite side of the mountainous coalfield district of Glamorgan. Col. W. L. Morgan, R.E., here delivered a lecture on the castle, the details of which were clearly explained with the aid of the plan published in the illustrated programme of the meeting. The building is in even a more ruinous condition than Morlais Castle, and only mounds covered with green turf now indicate the positions of the walls.

The inscribed monument called the Maen Madoc is remarkable on account of its unusual size and the striking position it occupies. The stone is 11 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 in. wide by 1 ft. 3 in. thick, dimensions which are those of the pagan menhir rather than of the Christian sepulchral grave-pillar. The Maen Madoc stands on the top of the ridge between the valleys of the Nedd and the Llia, at a height of 1,381 feet above sea-level, and is on the line of the ancient British trackway between Gaer, near Brecon, and Neath. It is thus very nearly at the highest point where the road crosses over the Beacons of Brecknock, and must have been a conspicuous landmark to guide the traveller over these wild moors when the mountain mists were liable suddenly to obscure the more distant features of the landscape. The Maen Madoc bears an inscription in two vertical lines of debased Latin capitals, which reads, "Dervaci filius Iulii ic iacit." The lettering is rude to a degree, the A's being turned upside down and the D and S reversed.

After luncheon at Ystradfelte the party drove on to Aberpergwm, the charmingly situated residence of Mr. M. S. Williams, the well-known member of the Kernoozers' Club. Here the members were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and spent the all-too-short time at their disposal in admiring the fine collection of old armour, antiquities, and curios for which the house is famous. Dragging themselves away with reluctance, and taking with them a pleasant memory of the kindness of their host and hostess, the party hurried to catch the train at Glyn Neath station.

The last day, Friday, August 17th, was devoted to Cardiff and Caerphilly, the excursion being by train. The chief objects of interest seen at Cardiff were the castle, the remains of the Black Friars and Grey Friars, St. John's Church, the Free Public Museum, and the Town Hall. Mr. John Ward, curator of the museum, acted as guide at the castle, and Mr. C. B. Fowler at the Black and Grey Friars. The recently discovered north gateway of the Roman castrum at Cardiff Castle, with its guard-chambers and polygonal towers projecting beyond the line of the wall, is one of the most perfect things of its kind yet found in this country. The series of casts of the pre-Norman crosses of South Wales, which are being added to year by year, will, when complete, offer the best opportunity for the study of Lombardo-Celtic sculpture yet available. The excavations carried out at the Black and Grey Friars for Lord Bute, under the direction of Mr. C. B. Fowler, have revealed the plans of the monastic buildings. Caerphilly Castle, the most complete and extensive of the Edwardian fortresses constructed on the concentric principle, is too well known to need description.

The success of the Merthyr meeting was in no small measure due to the exertions of the local secretaries, Mr. C. Wilkins and Mr. W. Edwards, and the general secretary of the Association for South Wales, the Rev. C. Chidlow.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Print Room at the British Museum will be closed to students and visitors from September 3rd to September 29th inclusive, for purposes of cleaning.

THE Duchess of Wellington has finished the catalogue of the pictures and sculptures at Apsley House, and a limited edition of it will be issued by Messrs. Longman containing over fifty photo-engravings by Messrs. Braun, Clément & Cie, of Paris. The same firm have in the press Mr. S. A. Strong's translation of Kristeller's monograph on Andrea Mantegna.

It is proposed to erect in Prior Silkstede's Chapel at Winchester Cathedral, where he lies buried, a stained-glass window commemorating Izaak Walton.

THE Yorkshire Archaeological Society has arranged that its second excursion for the year shall take place on Thursday, September 6th, and its objective is Roche Abbey. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope will explain the history and arrangements of the Abbey. Afterwards the members will proceed to Laughton-en-le-Morthen, where Mr. Hope will show them round the church and the earthwork, one of the most important in the north of England.

The decease is announced of Mr. Tooth, the well-known picture-dealer and printseller in the Haymarket. For some years past ill health had prevented his taking an active part in the business, which has been in consequence conducted by his sons.

DR. MAX MAAS writes from Munich :—

"The reviewer of George C. V. Holmes's 'Ancient and Modern Ships' (*Athen.* No. 3739, p. 221) says: 'Dr. Murray, whom Mr. Holmes follows, has in fact supposed the picture [on a Dipydon vase, on which Dr. Murray sees a bireme, *Journal of Hell. Studies*] to be a broadside view, with the eye of the observer on approximately the same plane; it seems to us rather a 'bird's-eye view,' the eye being well above the level, and thus seeing the two lines of rowers distinct.' Now in the *Jahrbuch des kaiserlich deutschen archäologischen Instituts*, July 14th, 1900, Mr. Erich Pernice of Berlin ('Geometrische Vase mit Schiffsdarstellung') says, likewise, that the ship described by Dr. Murray is no bireme, but a unireme in faulty perspective. 'Horizontal surfaces are seen in "bird's-eye view," and are designed in full length and extension in a manner that they seem flapped (clapped) against the examiner. Figures or objects moving one after another ought to be posed one over another, exactly as in Egyptian art.' As to the object of the painting, Dr. Murray sees a prototype of the parting scenes on the Athenian stela of later times. The steersman is in the act of stepping on board and grasping the wrist of a woman, who holds away from him what appears to be a wreath. I believe that Mr. Pernice is quite right in saying that, the steersman being already on board, the scene cannot be a parting scene—rather the capture of a woman is represented. The man in the act of stepping on board is the ship's owner, who grasps his booty, a woman. Perhaps a mythological episode was intended."

UNLESS somebody subscribes liberally the works at Peterborough Cathedral, which have caused so much discussion, will we are glad to say, have to be stopped very shortly. 4,200/- more is the estimated cost of the "restorations" which are still immediately in contemplation.

ADMIRERS of Spanish-Moorish lustre-ware will be glad to hear that Señor Don G. I. de Osma proposes publishing an illustrated *catalogue raisonné* of his collection of this kind of pottery, it being the most important one now existing in Spain. The chief authorities on the subject are Baron Davillier's *brochure*, 'Histoire des Faïences Hispano-Moresques,' and the account of the art in the South Kensington guide-book, 'The Industrial Arts in Spain,' by Señor

Riaño. Recent researches, however, have added to our knowledge of the art since the above works were written.

THE French papers record the death of M. A. François Montfallet, who, born at Bordeaux in 1816, became a pupil of Drolling, Picot, and Yvon, and began to exhibit at the Salon in 1848, contributing to the same gallery with hardly an interruption until 1883. The subjects he most frequently affected were theatrical anecdotes, portraits of dancers, and costume pieces; all these he executed with much spirit, delicacy, soundness, and care; his "personnages poudrés" were not unworthy to be associated with those of Chavet and Fichel, which in some respects they resembled.

THE French engraver M. Charles Bellay is dead, and so is Francis de Saint-Vidal, the sculptor of the statue of Alfred de Neuville. He obtained honourable mention in 1882, 1883, and 1885, and a bronze medal at the Exhibition of 1889.

MR. GOULD writes :—

"Thanks to the necessary process of condensation to which my lengthy paper on 'Early Fortifications' was subjected in the report (*Athen.*, Aug. 11th, p. 196), I am made to imply that we owe 'the mound and court' type of forts only to the Danes and Saxons. In view of the discussions which have taken place, permit me to say my contention is that there is ample evidence of the existence of these earthworks prior to the Norman invasion, but that the conditions of the Norman period alone can account for vast numbers of examples which remain. See *Notes and Queries*, Aug. 18th, p. 134."

MUSIC

NEW MUSIC.

Symphonische Präludien und Fugen. Von Horace Wadham Nicholl. Op. 30. (Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel.) — 'Das wohltemperierte Clavier' and the great organ fugues of Bach seem to have exhausted the fugue form. After the death of the Leipzig cantor many interesting fugues were written by his pupils, and by his great successors, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, and also Mendelssohn; but Bach in that particular branch of musical art still remains *facile princeps*, just as Beethoven stands above all other composers in the symphony. About a century after Bach, an ambitious, though unsuccessful attempt was made by August Alexander Klengel to equal, if not surpass the "48." His canons and fugues, the result of many years' labour, are wonderfully clever, yet inspiration and ingenuity did not, as with Bach, go hand in hand, and consequently they are only known to a few musicians, and principally as curiosities. We now meet with a modern composer who is making a similar venture. It may not seem quite fair to say that he is putting himself forward as a rival of Bach, yet a man must have a good deal of confidence in himself, and his publishers in him, to produce a set of '12 Symphonies Preludes and Fugues.' The first six are ordinary fugues, the sixth being in five parts, but the rest are more elaborate, and specially illustrate the double counterpoints at the eighth, tenth, and twelfth, also triple and quadruple counterpoint, all of which devices had, however, been illustrated by Bach. Only the first four of the twelve are as yet before us, and we may at once say that they are extremely clever—what a lot of clever composers there are nowadays!—but we much fear that they will be found somewhat formal, notwithstanding interesting experiments to escape from the fetters of the ancient form. The second prelude in F minor, for instance, opens with a flowing and expressive theme, after the manner of a song without words, and then, after a close on the tonic, there follows a chorale-like section commencing in F major, and closing on the dominant; the first theme is then resumed, and in its turn the chorale section, in minor, and in coda form. Then again in the

fourth prelude, the subject of the fugue is announced, and later on, as in the fugue, inverted; this heralding of the subject and of its treatment is an attempt to connect prelude and fugue. The fugue itself seems to us on the whole dry. No. 3 has a prelude in march rhythm. The bold subject of the fugue is given out by the trumpet. The movement is long, and, to use a somewhat common yet forcible expression, it is always "on the go." The composer does not seem to have studied sufficiently the various methods by which Bach obtained contrast and relief. We shall look forward with interest to the remaining numbers of this Op. 30, for with a clever and ambitious composer there is no knowing what he may ultimately achieve. The power of concealing art, also of self-criticism, comes gradually with age and experience.

From Messrs. Boosey we have *Six Chansons Populaires du Pays Messin*, with French and English words, arranged by Jacques Blumenthal. The composer of 'The Message' has the gift of melody; in this album, however, he has merely arranged folk-tunes from the country round about Metz, which are equally light and dainty. The art of harmonizing melodies is beset with difficulty, especially when the latter have sprung up somewhat like wild flowers. When a composer creates a melody it is generally based on some harmonic scheme, and the accompaniment which he adds is little more than a bringing to light of that which was latent in his mind. With a melody not of one's making there is the danger of spoiling its character by a misconceived or misplaced chord, also of painting the lily; the latter is the greater of the two dangers, especially in these days, in which melody is often the humble servant, or we may even say slave of harmony. M. Blumenthal steers clear of both; in his accompaniments there are harmonies and rhythms more modern than the melodies to which they are wedded, yet they are effectively used, and with proper restraint. There are excellent English versions by Gwenolen Gore and "C. J." of the quaint French words.—*Abendfrieden* (*Evening Greeting*), German poem by O. A. Rauch, English translation by Gertrude Jekyll, music by Jacques Blumenthal, is a simple, quiet, and expressive song for contralto voice.

Scarlet and Blue; or, Songs for Soldiers and Sailors, edited by John Farmer and published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., is a volume which in these times will have special interest. It opens appropriately with 'God save the Queen,' followed by 'Rule, Britannia,' and then come ninety-one songs which recall many a brave fight by land or sea, principally the latter, and others that are sentimental, or humorous, or in some instances solemn. There are also thirteen special "Regimental Songs." The contents of this volume, dedicated to the Queen, will appeal to the poorest peasant as well as to the proudest prince; while to historians, who know how such songs, both as regards words and music, reflect the character of a nation, they will offer interesting and valuable material. The name of Mr. Farmer is a guarantee that the music is well presented.

British War Song Album, published by Messrs. Sheard & Co., is another, though smaller, collection which fits in with the spirit of the times. We find 'God save the Queen' and 'Rule, Britannia,' in the middle, and preceded by a song patriotic in sentiment, humorous, and at moments even comic. Why were these national airs not placed at the head or fore and aft? The harmonization of the National Anthem is not, by the way, sufficiently strong and sturdy. Many of the melodies have tonic sol-fa as well as ordinary notation.

We have received from Messrs. Novello various original compositions and arrangements for the organ. From among the former we name a *Passacaglia* by Dietrich Buxtehude,

edited by John E. West. Among the immediate predecessors of John Sebastian Bach there were three, Pachelbel, Kuhnau, and Buxtehude, and of these three the last, as regards depth of feeling and dignity of utterance, came, perhaps, nearest to the Leipzig cantor. In this 'Passacaglia' there are certain outward signs by which the period to which it belongs may be traced; the music otherwise bears no sign of age.—Passing from this old master, we may mention an *Andante* by Samuel Sebastian Wesley, edited by Dr. G. M. Garrett, a well-written, thoughtful movement, in which, by the way, the influence both of Bach and Mendelssohn may be felt, the latter predominating; a short *Andante Religioso*, by Edward Cutler, in which attractive thematic material is treated in a skilful yet fresh style; a *Postlude*, by F. E. Gladstone, of plain, yet pleasing character; also an excellent *Christmas Pastoral*, by B. Luard Selby, based on the introit "Hodie Christus natus est," the characteristic phrase of which is cleverly worked into the music from beginning to end, and on the familiar hymns "Corde natus" and "Adeste, fideles."—Of arrangements there are the *Allegro* in five-four time from Tschaikowsky's 'Symphonie Pathétique' and Rachmaninoff's *Prelude in C sharp minor*, the former transcribed by Charles Macpherson, the latter by G. R. Sinclair. Both arrangements are good, the symphonic movement being, of course, the more important of the two. The Prelude scarcely lends itself to the organ, but so popular a piece was bound to be wanted for that instrument, and it is satisfactory to find the transfer accomplished by able hands.—The "Recital Series of Original Compositions for the Organ," edited by Edwin H. Lemare, has for Nos. 16 and 17 a *Romance* by H. A. Wheeldon, soft, smooth, and soothing, and a *Romanza and Allegretto* by W. Wolstenholme, pleasing in melody, piquant in harmony.—In a series of transcriptions under the same editorship there are pieces by Tschaikowsky and Rachmaninoff which had, however, best be left to the pianoforte. Beethoven's *Overture to Prometheus* and E. Elgar's brilliant *March from Caractacus* are clearly and effectively transcribed. A *Gavotte Moderne*, original composition by Edwin H. Lemare, is light and tasteful, though one or two of the phrases are not very modern.—*The Village Organist*, Books 22-24, edited by J. Stainer and F. Cunningham Woods, contain short, easy, and therefore useful pieces, principally by English composers.

The pianoforte music sent by Messrs. Novello is principally represented by Mendelssohn, who, if one may judge from the rare appearances of his name on recital programmes, is not much in favour at the present day. Yet his posthumous *Three Preludes*, Op. 104a, and his *Three Studies*, Op. 104b, contain some sound, and to pianists interesting and brilliant writing, and these two sets have been carefully edited by Franklin Taylor. His fingering is, as a rule, excellent; in the first study in B flat minor we do not, however, think that the best has been chosen. The phrase and other marks in No. 3 of the same set will be found of much help; the bringing to light, by means of separate stems, of melodies reminds one of Beethoven's treatment of some of the Cramer Etudes.—*Kinderleben*, Books 1-4, by Th. Kullak (Op. 62 and Op. 81), consist of twenty-four pieces for the young. They are light, attractive, and in every way suitable for children. Every number has a title, a fashion set by Schumann. Haydn in composing used to imagine a little romance "which might furnish him with musical sentiments," and why should not children—or, indeed, grown-up persons—have some hint as to the meaning or mood of the music? Such a title as 'Cheerfulness' is, after all, of the better kind; on the other hand, 'Grandfather's Clock,' with its "ticking" figure, borrowed, by the way, from Haydn, is one which results in imitation. But have not most of the great composers

—from Bach with his postilion's horn to Beethoven with his "bird" notes—indulged in objective music of a similar sort?

Of vocal music we have a *Song of Trafalgar*, by Gerard F. Cobb, for men's voices (soli and chorus) and orchestra, Op. 41. The stirring poem by Miss E. Nesbit is taken, by permission, from 'Songs of Love and Empire.' This choral ballad may be termed a *pièce d'occasion*, and the calling to memory of the name and fame of the fighting Nelson at the present time would, apart from any merit in the composition, procure for it a welcome. But the music is terse and bold, the rhythm varied, while the harmonies are piquant and often powerful. We should describe the writing as picturesque, were it not that this term is generally applied to subjects of quieter character.—*Four Songs of Innocence*, for female voices, poems written by William Blake, music by H. Walford Davies, are by no means easy to set. Simplicity is an essential element, but how to accomplish this without becoming uninteresting or commonplace is a problem which many have sought, though in vain, to solve. Mr. Davies has not failed, neither has he quite succeeded. The music is clever and most refined. The influence of Schumann is, however, a little too prominent, especially in the first two.

Musical Gossip.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by Mr. Henry Gillman announcing that six Saturday Concerts will be given at the Crystal Palace before Christmas. The first three (October 13th, 20th, and November 3rd) will be under the direction of Mr. Henry Wood, with his "Queen's Hall" orchestra; the fourth and fifth (October 27th and November 10th) are entitled "Mr. August Manns' Concerts"; and the last, on November 27th, will be a "Wagner" concert, under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter.

THE programme of the first Promenade Concert this evening will include the 'Flying Dutchman' and 'William Tell' Overtures, also the Hungarian March from Berlioz's 'Faust.' Madame von Stosch, of the Seidl, Nikisch, and Damrosch concerts, will be solo violinist. The vocalists announced are Mesdames Amy Sherwin and Kirkby Lunn, and Mr. William Ludwig. On Tuesday a Thanksgiving Concert will be given; among other suitable items will be included Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.'

THE *Musikalischen Wochenblatt* of August 16th announces that Frau Wilhelmine Halle (Norman-Néruda) will leave London in the autumn in order to settle in Berlin, where she will devote herself to teaching at the Stern Conservatorium.

THE celebrated baritone Franz Betz died, after a short illness, at Berlin on August 11th. He was born at Mayence in 1835, and was engaged at Berlin in 1857, where for forty years he was a valuable and popular member of the opera. His great reputation, however, commenced in 1869, when he impersonated Hans Sachs at the production of 'Die Meistersinger' at Munich. He was the original Wotan when the 'Ring' was produced at Bayreuth in 1876. His last important creation was that of Falstaff in Verdi's opera. Betz was also remarkable as an oratorio and *Lied* singer. He only retired from public life in 1897.

FRAULEIN FRITZI SCHEFF, who created such a favourable impression at Covent Garden last season, studied—according to the *Signale* of August 15th—with Frau Marie Schröder-Hanfstangl of Frankfort-on-Main.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—'English Nell,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By Anthony Hope and Edward Rose.

THE more familiar one is with a novel, and the better one likes it, the greater the probability that a dramatic rendering of it will fail to come up to one's requirements. We are dissatisfied with the treatment which Anthony Hope and Mr. Edward Rose have accorded to 'Simon Dale.' Much of what was most delightful in the atmosphere is lost, and such alterations as making the hero wound the Earl of Carford instead of being wounded by him, bringing on the stage the portentous old sibyl Betty Nasroth, and lugging up to London as companion to the hero Mr. (should he not be Dr.?) Amos Swift, fail to commend themselves. We are in doubt even as to the gain attending the rustic dances, near as these went to being encored. Simon remains a "bit of a prig," he could not well be anything else, and Barbara Quinton loses a measure of her charm by being made too openly and pronouncedly amorous. In the book she has a certain aristocratic dignity and is chary of bestowing her favours, in the play she is simply a love-sick wench.

Having spoken thus far in protest rather than in condemnation, we are willing to concede that there are points in which 'English Nell' is an improvement upon 'Simon Dale.' We get rid of what was most hopelessly extravagant in the adventures of the hero, especially his species of personal combat with the Roi Soleil, in which Anthony Hope out-Dumased Dumas; Charles II. becomes a much more interesting and realizable figure; and Nell Gwyn gains in all respects. She never looks quite so pretty as when Pepys depicts her standing in her smock sleeves and bodice, and watching the May Day revels from her lodgings in Drury Lane. Nell is, however, more sophisticated than this from the outset, though a gain would attend the contrast between a costume, or an absence of costume, such as is described and her subsequent blaze of diamonds. Large as it was, too, the famous hat which commanded her to royal embraces was not nearly extravagant enough. None the less, Nell in the play is a fascinating little creature, and realizes pretty well the descriptions of her which are preserved.

Miss Tempest's presentation of her comes, little, if at all, short of genius. Nell's provoking and irresistible ways are all there; she laughs musically and often, and when she does so she blinks her eyes until they almost disappear. She is good-humoured, vulgar, and capable of all the nameless tricks which the real woman meditated, and sometimes executed in the case of Louise de Kérouaille, and which she constantly practised on Beck Marshall. With Miss Tempest she is the woman we read of in Pepys, Evelyn, and Madame de Sévigné. Supposing, as is to be hoped, that Miss Tempest when she "feels her feet" does not, like most of her class, begin to accentuate and grimace, the performance will remain one of the best creations of recent years. Mr. Frank Cooper's Charles is also the finest performance that he has yet given us, and

could not easily be improved. Mrs. Sam Sothern was an excellent "Madame," as Henriette d'Orléans was called. Miss Maud Danks realized the descriptions of the future Duchess of Portsmouth. Miss Lily Hanbury and Mr. Ben Webster were acceptable as the hero and heroine. Mr. Fuller Mellish was Lord Carford, Mr. Granville Barker was Lord Rochester, and Mr. H. B. Warner the Duke of Monmouth.

Some Notable Hamlets of the Present Time. By Clement Scott. (Greening & Co.)—What Mr. Scott has to say concerning Hamlet constitutes, as a rule, sound and sensible criticism. He differentiates ably enough the Hamlets of Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Forbes Robertson, and conveys to the reader a correct estimate of the aim and accomplishment of these artists. Some difficulty is, however, experienced in accepting Mr. Scott as serious when he places on a level with their performances the Hamlet of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. He obviously writes in all sincerity when he brackets the Hamlet of this brilliant creature with that of Fechter, and even awards it in some respects the preference. When dealing with this hopeless and fantastic experiment, Mr. Scott loses the serenity and sanity that distinguish the remainder of the volume. He tells us that the vision of Ophelia suggests to Hamlet not passion, but purity. "The mere presence of Ophelia makes Hamlet almost a saint." When once the presence of the king is revealed behind the arras his "sacred ideas become a mad whirl of emotion." We must let Mr. Scott speak for himself. "To put it vulgarly, this has been, as he thinks, on the part of Ophelia, 'a put-up job.' He can scarcely express himself for indignation and disgust. He is too well bred to rave and snort and swear, as most English Hamlets do. His disgust is expressed in a scornful sneer. I have never seen this passage more exquisitely played than by Sarah Bernhardt." Now will Mr. Scott at his leisure and upon reflection sustain this arraignment of English acting and this eulogy of a French and feminine Hamlet? Which English Hamlet has ever raved, snorted, or sworn after detecting the king behind the arras? We have never seen such an exhibition, and we have seen many Hamlets—almost as many as Mr. Scott. Yet Mr. Scott says that "most" do these things. Moreover, has it ever entered into the heart of any human being before Madame Bernhardt—and we take Mr. Scott's word for her—to express disgust (!) at Ophelia in a scornful sneer? So perverse and impossible is this that we cannot conceive, except in the case of so epicene a performance, a critic of Mr. Scott's experience speaking of such a thing as exquisite or even accepting it as tolerable. Of the entire performance of Madame Bernhardt Mr. Scott says that it was "imaginative, electrical, and poetical"; we would fain substitute for these words, fantastical, whimsical, and inconceivable. It is but justice to Mr. Scott to say that this latest of his Hamlet criticisms is not, at his wish, included with the others. The work is, in fact, ushered in by an appreciation by Mr. Scott's publisher, who regards it justly as "a weighty contribution towards a future history of the English stage." Mr. Greening it is who has prefixed portraits of the actors in character to each of the five notices, who has supplied biographical particulars concerning Mr. Scott, and "thought it advisable to include a short article (which appeared in the *New York Herald*) on Madame Sarah Bernhardt's impersonation of Hamlet at the Adelphi Theatre." The remaining notices, including one on Sir Henry Irving's revival of 'Hamlet' after his return in 1885 from America, were sent to the *Daily Telegraph*, in which most of Mr. Scott's best critical work saw the light.

Those who have seen (as who has not?) the Hamlets discussed will find many pleasant recollections revived in Mr. Scott's critical estimate. The work is disfigured, after a fashion lamentably prevalent with some of the younger publishers, so as to be unfit for the shelves of a book-lover.

Dramatic Gossip.

PREPARATIONS for the production of 'Romeo and Juliet' are being made at the Lyceum. Speculation is rife as to who will be Mr. Martin Harvey's Juliet. Is it possible it will be Miss Maude Adams, the most popular of American Juliets, whose appearance in London has been long anticipated?

MRS. LANGTRY'S next appearance in London will take place in 'The Diamond Necklace' of Mr. Robert Buchanan and Charles Marlowe. This suggests that she will be seen as Marie Antoinette.

'THE LIARS' has been given during the week at the Kennington Theatre, with Mr. Henry Neville as Sir Christopher Deering.

THE reopening of the Strand with the long promised farcical comedy of the late Ralph Lumley, 'In the Soup,' which has already been tentatively given in the country, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

MR. BURNAND'S 'Lady of Ostend' has constituted during the week the bill of fare at the Crown Theatre, Peckham.

'TWO KINDS OF WOMAN' is said to be the title of the new play by Mr. J. M. Barrie with which Mr. Bourchier will open the Garrick.

MR. CECIL RALEIGH'S Drury Lane drama is for the present called 'The Price of Peace.' The name is not, however, finally decided, and if another and better title suggests itself it will still be taken.

THE St. James's Theatre will reopen on Saturday next with Mr. Grundy's 'A Debt of Honour,' which happily has been reduced from six acts into five. In addition to the manager, Miss Fay Davis, Miss Julie Opp, Mr. W. H. Vernor, Mr. H. V. Esmond, and Mr. H. H. Vincent will take part in the performance.

THE rehearsals of 'Self and Lady,' the new farce at the Vaudeville, have begun. The piece will be followed, when its run is over, by an adaptation of an American novel, entitled 'Madame Pickwick.'

'THE LIGHTS OF LONDON' has been given during the week at the Grand Theatre, Fulham.

ALBERT SCHREIBER, in the *Zeitschrift für Geschichte des Oberhofs*, publishes a number of hitherto unprinted letters of Götz von Berlichingen. They are less interesting for the sake of their contents than for the sake of the person of the writer. They were found in the archives of the principality of Leiningen at Amorbach. They relate to the feud of Götz von Berlichingen with the Erzstift of Mainz, and are addressed respectively to the Town Council of Buchen, the Mainz Amtmann, and the Kurfürst Albrecht. Herr Schreiber contends that the correspondence goes far to justify the hostile proceedings of Goethe's hero.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. H.—G. V.—E. R.—P. & G.—Received.

B. T.—We read the whole, but failed to understand it.
J. C. W.—We cannot undertake to answer such questions.
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NOTES ON BOOKS:—Matthews's 'Cardiff Records'—Watt's 'Aberdeen and Banff'—Folk-Lore.

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QUERIES:—'Gutter-snipe'—'Macabas'—'A mache and a horseshoe' etc.—'Three Kings of Colchester'—'Gretna Green Marriages—Jewish Calendar—Macaulay Portraits—Flora's Vagaries—List of Book Sales—Phillemon Pownall—Rev. Mr. Aaron—'Tashlich'—Eight-Day Clock—John Sheen—Huet—'Alamain'—Sherbrooke—Quotation—'The Last Whistle'—Truffle-hunting Pigs.

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